PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,800—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday. 2 P.M. 1906.				
26th May	MACEDONIA ...	10512		
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	6294	INDIA ...	7511
9th ,,	PERSIA ...	7951		
16th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	CHINA ...	7012
23rd ,,	EGYPT ...	7912		
30th ,,	ORIENTAL ...	6294	DONGOLA ...	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7558		
4th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA ...	7903		
28th ,,	ORIENTAL ...	6294	BRITANNIA ...	6225

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th April, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
ENNERA	5,676	Schmitz	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6630	Etienne	6th Sep. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	26th May 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

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SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
BENGAL	4,656	H. Dunkley	28th May
SHAH AMEER	2,987	B. Piggot	30th ,,

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
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ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	8106	8th June
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	23rd ,,
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	17th August
BRITANNIA	B G Garrick	3069	28th ,,
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	8106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	3rd October
OLYMPIA	G. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	28 May	8 p.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	25 May	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 28th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Kowelt, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 24th May calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ITINDA," 5,251 tons, on or about 26th May.

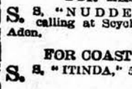
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
23rd May, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment, at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* † FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicio	5834	9th June 1906.
* † TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	6095	8th July ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	29th ,, ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6346	31st ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer;	Captain,	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	30th May 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages

Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" S.Tons 11,000, carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, will SAIL from BOMBAY via KARACHI about the 24th of May, will LEAVE KARACHI about the 14th of June, for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL. Returning from Liverpool about the 16th of August, via NAPLES to BOMBAY; arriving Bombay on the 8th September, Karachi about the 20th September.

FARES.

(1). Return Bombay or Karachi to London via MARSEILLES and BACK to Bombay or Karachi via NAPLES first class throughout ... ...Rs. 1000

UPWARDS.

(2). Second class return, as above ... ...Rs. 750
(3). Return First Class from Bombay, or Karachi to Liverpool, by sea only ... ...Rs. 900
(4). Second Class Return as above ... ...Rs. 640

N. B.—A Free Passage from BOMBAY to KARACHI by the B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer after the 8th September, will be granted to any one holding the "City of Hall" Line Co's Ticket signed from Liverpool to Karachi via Bombay,

Electric Light and Fans throughout.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU	4625	G. Ishikawa		29th May
WAKASA MARU	6254	Wale	31st May	9th June
HAKATA MARU	6151	Anderson	12th June	23rd June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	Payne	26th June	7th July
TOTOMI MARU	3413		10th July	21st July

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on CARGO warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... ,, 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	,, 1 12
Matt Silk Ties	... ,, 2 12	Soft Collars	... ... Doz. 7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... ,, 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... ,, 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

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25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000, Premiums Limited to: Whole Life Premiums.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 Payable at death, or in: 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	25 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 0	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles :—TREZORA, The New Remedy for Coughs and Colds, and ZAROBIA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine Special Notice—Every genuine wrapper round every bottle of these preparations.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting disharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

AS SUPPLIED TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons :

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHER
AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.

More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fires extinguished

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Royal Bombay Yacht Club.	,, "Advocate of India."
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Officer Commanding, 20th Deccan Horse.	Administrator, Chota Udaipur.
	Minister of Jaora State, etc., etc.,

Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TAMERICI AND TETTUCIO WATERS.

THIS, the Purgative par excellence, of the MONTECATINI WATERS, is very efficacious owing to its general action on the system.

It is recommended as a sovoreign remedy by the highest members of the medical profession, in cases of :

Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, and obstinate Constipation.

Sluggish liver and spleen, jaundice, colic of the liver from gall stones (biliary calculus)

The after-effects of Malaria, abdominal plethora, chronic cerebral congestion, vertigo, stone (renal calculus) gout, and rheumatic and gouty affections.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.

USE.

Three tumblers of Tamerici, heated on a water bath, and taken fasting will in half an hour induce complete evacuation of the bowels without irritation of the stomach or intestines.

A tumblerful every morning is the best preventative of any derangement of the digestion.

Puts the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition.

☞ MONTECATINI WATERS keep indefinitely without undergoing any change. Care should, however, be taken not to store it in too warm a place.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it n one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per S. S. "CABOTO" of The Venetian S. N. Co are REQUESTED to apply to this Office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 2 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the cargo otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

S. S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd May, 1906.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per Hansa Line S.S. "MIDGARD," B Shed, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex-above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 24th May, 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. WALROND BRYANT, M. Inst., C. E. has REMOVED his OFFICE from 54 Meadow Street to SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, Hummum Street, from date.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive up to 12 noon, on 11th June, 1906, at his Office in Church Gate Street, Bombay, Tenders for the SUPPLY of 55,000 tons of best BENGAL COAL, at pits mouth to the R.M. Railway from July to December, 1906, as parquantities noted below :—

July	7,500
August	7,500
September...	10,000
October	10,000
November...	10,000
December...	10,000
	55,000

2. The coal must be freshly wrought hand picked steam coal, clean and perfectly free from dust, shale stone earth or other foreign matter and also from dampness and must be suitable for locomotive purposes. It must also have been subjected to recent analysis.

3. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. Forms of Tender can be obtained from this office on payment of Re. 1 each.

A. D. G. SHELLEY,
Agent,

Bombay 23rd May, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 O'clock on MONDAY, the 28th May, 1906, for the SUPPLY of DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL and TURPENTINE of country manufacture as below :—

2,000 Gallons, Double Boiled Linseed oil.
375 Gallons, Turpentine.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. W. MURPHY, C. E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer Presidency.

Bombay, 21st May, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that RABIABAI, widow of HAJI ADAM SIDICK, AYESHABAI, wife of ABDOOL SAKOOR ISMAIL, HAJI ESSA TYEB, KARMALI PEERBHOY, ABDOOL SAKOOR ESMAIL and ESSAK ESMAIL, the Executrixes and Executors of the last Will and testament of the late HAJI ADAM SIDICK, have contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, gift, inheritance, lien, charge, easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 25, Esplanade Road, Agra Bank Buildings, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any reference thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at Chinchpoogli, on the East side of the land of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3693 square yards or thereabouts Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the land secondly described, under Collector's Old Nos. 765, 774 and 743 Collector's New Nos. 12750, 12762, 12735, Old Survey No. , New Survey Nos. 2-3610, 3-3608 2-3610. 3-3608, 2-3610, 3-3608, together with the messuage, tenement or factory thereon standing and Assessed by the Municipality along with the premises thirdly described, under Ward Nos. , Street Nos. , which said premises are bounded as follows : that is to say on are towards the West by the land of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, on or towards the North by a public drain and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Muncherji Hormasji Cama.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground situate at Chinchpoogli in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1244 square yards or thereabouts. Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the property firstly described, under Collector's Old Nos. 765, 774 and 743, Collector's New Nos. 12750, 12762, 12735, Old Survey No. , New Survey Nos. 2-3610 3-3608 2-3610 3-3608 2-3610 3-3608 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the West by the property thirdly described, on or towards the East by the Parel Chawl Road, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Dadabhoy Dossabhoy, Tejpal Khetsey and Kessowji Nathoo, and on or on towards the South by the and belonging to Muncherjee Hormusji Cama.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at Chincapoogli in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5491 square yards or thereabouts, Assessed by the Collecter of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 9 and 9, New Nos. A-16442, 16442, Old Survey No. , New Survey No. 1A-3610 1-3610, together with the messuage, tenement or factory thereon, Assessed by the Municipality along with the property firstly described, under Ward No. , Street No. , which said premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by a public Passage, on or towards the West by the property firstly described, on or towards the North by a public drain and on or towards the South by the property of Muncherji Hormasji Cama.—Dated this 23rd day of May, 1905.

THAKURDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. LD Bombay Agents :—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS Shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

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COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST a Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seed &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

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They are self adjusting
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They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially Imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsula And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balans if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.. „ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Muiden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Thani Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 4,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BRIGGS,
Secretary and Treasur

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says :—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Mr. A. E. JONES.

"3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, Rupture Specialist (Dept. L. 25), 8/9, Stonecutter Street, London, England.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily 3 or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch) Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!! Real Cheap Bargains, 25th April to 31st May. First comers secure the best bargains. See below.—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!! Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Dress, and Suit Cases, Gladstone, Kit, and Hand Bags, Harness, Saddlery, Bed-Straps, Collar boxes, Purses, Holdalls, Miscellaneous Leather Goods and Travellers Requisites. See above and below.—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!! OUR LAST ANNUAL SALE as the present Company changes hands from 1st June, owing to its conversion into a larger Company. Shares available apply by letter for particulars.—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styles, and Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs. As.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle	0 8
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0 5
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0 6
ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.	
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0 8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0 8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0 8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0 8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0 6
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1 0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1 0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee]	1 0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2 0
The Buddh

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 35.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN 1904 ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly

RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY

RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 6 and Rs. 3 respectively. (1) A. R. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes :—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." (2) S. SAW, ZA, Esq., Poona, writes :—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

However hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics, Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to :

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
BANAGHAT, Bengal.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

HALLERINE.

Price per Bottle As. 12.

The most reliable remedy for the cure of

CHOLERA.

Small dose, small Price,
BUT
Most efficacious for Bowel complaints.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED

A very large assortment
of
MOST POWERFUL AND ELEGANT
BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES AND OPERA GLASSES
MOTOR-GOGGLES AND CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, &c.
of Best quality and highest make.

CAN BE HAD OF

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office.
BOMBAY.

MARVELLOUS CURE OF SORE EYES

Baby Treated at Two Hospitals Over a Year — Eyes Grew Worse — Doctor Said They Might Be Bad for Years.

ONE BOX OF CUTICURA MAKES COMPLETE CURE

"When my little girl was a few months old, her eyes began to get bad; thinking it was from her teeth, I lived in hopes of them getting better, but as they did not improve I decided to get medical advice. I took her to the —— Hospital several times, and subsequently to the Children's Hospital at ——, to which institution I took her for twelve months. The doctors were most kind and attentive, and did all they could for her, but her eyes seemed to be growing worse. One doctor told me they might be bad for years; I was very miserable at such a prospect. I was one day stopped in the street by a Mrs. Todd who told me that Cuticura Ointment had cured her boy, and advised me to try it. I commenced using it that very night. The cure has been marvellous. The eyes soon commenced to get strong, and they are now as healthy as if there had never been anything the matter with them. The cure was completed with less than one box of Cuticura Ointment. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this letter, and I trust it may be the means of others being cured as my little girl has been.—Mrs. F. Phillips, Grafton St., Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

SLEEP FOR BABIES

And Rest for Tired, Fretted Mothers in Cuticura.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, to cleanse, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients, to heal.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours."

LEMCO.

In order to profit by the world-wide reputation for purity and excellence which we have created for the GENUINE Liebig Company's Extract, unscrupulous makers occasionally offer inferior meat preparations for sale as "Liebig's" Extract of Meat.

Many of these so-called meat extracts have been proved by analysis to contain glue, yeast, and other doubtful ingredients.

To prevent the public from being imposed upon by these spurious imitations, every jar of the genuine Liebig Company's Extract bears the name—LEMCO, formed from the initials of the Liebig's Extract of Meat Co.

Famous for 40 years as the most concentrated form of beef.

Keeps for any time.

LEMCO.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rat
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,465
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1 140
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,189
Commercial Bank of India	40 00	70	100	nil	31
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr c:	243 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Chartered Bank	0,000	£20	£20	10 pr.ct.	£44to1
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£9
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	Paid 12½	Dvd 12	

SPEANING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 12½/2	230
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	550
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs8.	900
Central India	1,500	500	500	dvd Rs9)	2015
Chira Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1130
Connaught Mills	1,850	500	500	50	555
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	dvd Rs20	990
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd 1 10 0	780
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd R 20	12
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs16	5
Empress	2,100	500	500	150	97
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	13
Howard and Bulkrugh	1,200	500	500	50	20 600 xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	1175
Imperial Cotton	200	500	500	25	300
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	900
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	1100
James Greaves	1,500	500	500	50	525
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs5	185
Jewraj Balloo	1,200	1,000	1,000	dv Rs10	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	odRs 50	650
Kamatsis	750	1,000	1,000	dvd R750	1100
Khatao Manufacturing Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	710
Leopold	3,500	100	108	5	108
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvRs50	780
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 110	3385 Jun
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs125	3300
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	2600
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	N	270
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1 742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1000
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 40	925
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	950
Sholapore Mills Soundattee	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	3350
Southern Mahratta	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,380	250	250	10	200
Standard Mills Co.	9 200	250	250	Nil	180
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	500	500	1 Rs. 8	1150
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs37	610
Union Mills, Ld.	4,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	685
Kohinoor	2,800	500	500	25	915

MISCELLANEOUS

				dvd Rs12	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,1750	100	100	dvd R.14	300	xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	dvd 10	35	
Badham Pile	5,00	100	109	12 pr ct	152	
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd 180	8,225	
Do. New Issue	1,200	625	375	dvd 45	2,225	
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	45	
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd	700 xd	
Delhi and Northern (India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs12	130	
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	11 pr ct	105	
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	19	
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs10	185	
Kamp and Co.	2,600	200	175	1	228	
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	7 1-2	80	
Marks and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	150	
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	51	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	00	50	3 1-4 pr ct	143	
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Dvd Rs 8	60	
Port Canning Co	3,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	435	
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,061			
Thacker and Co.	5,300	500	500	dvd Rs8	560	
Telephone Co	13,500	25	25	dvd Rs12½	21	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	800	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 50	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	200
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs50	105
Bombay Caxton Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs20	210
Bombay City Press Co., Co.	500	200	200	dvd Rs12	75
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs150	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	3,000	1,150	dvd Rs40	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs25	630
Harvey, and Sabapathy	150	00	500	dvd Rs16	600
Kingoll Press Co. Ld.	150	100	100	dvd Rs 20	14
Khangaum	240	650	45	dvd Rs3	250
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs20	21
Mofussil Co.	3,120	650	130	dvd Rs40	562 1-2
Munmar M	1,000	250	1	dvd Rs20	240
New Berar	1,250	400	500	dvd Rs10	625
New Indian	1,000	250	12	dvd Rs 10	137 1-2
Prince of Wales	200	500	60	dv Rs30	455
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	2,225
Sind	600	250	750	dvd Rs20	440
Surat Cli 3 Press Co., Ld.	87	250	all	20	210
Volkart	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th May 1906, as compared with the statement of 15th May, 1905 :—

	May. 8		May 15.	
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	2,00,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	1,40,00,000	0 0	1,40,00,000	0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,91,10,380	13 0	1,64,16,803	2 2
Other Deposits, &c.	11,93,92,976	10 10	11,87,21445	10 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,7 1,769	2 10	5,43 218	7 10
Sundries	25,43,252	5 8	27,65,819	11 0
Rs.	17,58,18,379	0 4	17,21.47,361	15 3
ASSETS.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Government Securities	1,40,0),794	0 0	1,28,29,762	0 0
Other authorised Investments	53,23,793	0 0	51,87.145	8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	4,27,33,063	4 11	4,27,79,475	1 9
Accounts of Creditors do.	3,25,42,360	9 2	3,11,74,923	9 0
Bills discounted &c	3,51,70,812	5 3	3,73,81,067	3 1
Balances with other Banks	3,74,351	14 9	14,95,879	10 2
Bullions				
Dead Stock	19,60,324	15 10	19,61,606	2 118
Stamps	13,422	2 3	12,215	3 0
Sundries	6,45,460	4 9	5,65,012	2 0
	13,33,55,387	8 11	13,40,57,967	1 1
Cash &c., at Head Office	4,25,62,991	7 5	3,83,89,397	13 0
Do. at Branches				
Rs.	17,58,18,379	0 9	172447364	15 0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	16,66,257	Decrease
Do. at Branches	6,56,793	Decrease
Other Deposits	19,24,396	Increase
Post Bills	26,343	Decrease
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	1,16,690	Decrease
Loans	49,585	Increase
Accounts of Credit	56 497	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	11,41,462	Increase
Cash at Head Office	736,4	Decrease
Cash at Branches	37,62,933	Decrease

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Alala, 2040 tons Captain J Farmer will sail today for Calcutta in ballast

THE steamer Northumbria 2755 tons Captain G H Cheshire will sail to-day for Hull and Dunkirk, with a general cargo

THE steamer Bergedorf 3305 tons Captain C Saegerts arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore with a general cargo

THE steamer Dalmatia 2109 tons Captain J Hamilton arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser 1713 ton Captain R Mohr arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Durban with a general cargo and passengers

THE steamer Islanda, 2361 tons Captain J Brooks arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and a number of deck passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for Persean Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 14 cabin and a number of deck passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 935 tons Captain H M Cuthush arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi &c with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Gore, Major Hawtayne Miss Farrow, Mr E Raymond, Staff Sergt Edwards and a number of deck.

THE City Line steamer City of Calcutta 4787 tons Captain W Miller arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Liverpool 1st May, with a general cargo and the following passengers Lieut and Mrs St John, Lieut Hornby, Mr Parker Miss Loring Miss Batley Mrs Preston

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator...Comdr T H Heming .....Survey St
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

In the Stream

H I M S Hardinge ..Comdr J H D St John .....R I Mariney
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr W Hose .....Royal Navy
R M S Prosperine.....Comdr A K Hulbert Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 23.

Colobaria.....3136 Walkers..... M M & Co
Q Nuddia.....1914 Dowlog..... M M & Co
Monsoon.....1735 Hannah .....B & P S N Co
Naseri.....911 Le Sorne..... B & P S N Co
Masgon.....3230 Hall..... P & O S N Co
Imaum.....2704 Penkerly..... E M & Co
Ks Batchelor.....4141 Finnis..... T M & Co
Africa.....1302 Butler..... M M & Co
Mira.....2397 Wartman ..... Standard Oil Co
Horsley.....2410 Nortnfels ..... W & Graham & Co
Queenbb.....4937 Smith ..... M M & Coo
Madura.....1805 MacLean..... M M & Co
Clan Macaanlay.....1775 Barber..... P M & Co
Alala.....2011 ..... Jonner..... Carry Bros
Asiumet.....2584 ..... Peters
Agapunthbs.....2866 Damis ..... W & A G & Co
Dumra.....762 Moxom ..... M M & O
Celtic Princess.....2 08 Humpisey ..... Glado & Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen ..... F F Cambell &Co
Glonlee.....2559 Norrie ..... Carry Bros
Strtheara.....2841 Durden ..... W & A G Co
Rahmani.....1872 Sheriff..... B & P S N Co
kbal.....5490 Roberts ..... K Nizam & Co
Cabolo.....2722 Gracopello ..... Venice S N N Co
Itinda.....3397 Roqerson..... M M & Co
Franklyn.....3161 Browne..... Co
Dalmaties.....3195 Hamilton..... Co
City of Calcutta .....4787 Miller Kellick .....Nazon & Co
Kaiser .....1713 Mohr..... A Strandes
Island A .....2361 Brooks .....
Bergeport.....3805 Saegert .....
Lama.....955 Cutbush ..... M Mackenz & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat Agents.
B	Ks Templor	4601	Bellett	Havre 7-6	K Nizam & Co
B	Prome	22 9	Field		F Muir & Co
C&S	Alavina	2374	Dexter	Stream 26-5	H Tajbhoy
D&N	Norton Hall	2773	Prowse	5-6 New Port said Prowse	K Nizam & Co
F	Canara	3889	Kerr	Antwerp 25-6	M M & Co
K	Othello	3477	Bradley	Hull 30-5 Via Kochi	F Muir & Co
M	Oriental	2085		Lewellin 1-6	Aden P & O
N	Adana	2178	Park	Baldin ore 26-5	H A Willies
O	Secunder	1073	Main	Mauritius 25-5 27ult	H S Sidick
				M D D	
	Helios	850	Kuad son	Sayapore 26 5	Campbell & Co
				H W P D	
	Penani	552	Mohamed	B'degaz 24-5	Shpl & Co
	Puri	645	Ahmed	Kochi 26-5	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Delta	4744		Daniel China	30-5 P & O Co
3	Gullistan	2 5 8		Bilault London	26-6 K N & Co
4	Lismore	2277	Stoen	245 Amsterdam	25-5 Rallt Brothers & Co
5	Bombay Maru	3293	Ishikawa	Kobe	26-5 N Y Kaisha
6	Northumbria	2755	Cheshire	Hull	24-5 H M Son & Co
7	China	3855	Darmanouch	Kobe	30-5 A L S N Co
8	Imperator	2411	Moore	Trieste	1-6 A L S N Co
9	Devasha	2715	Hide	Chin	11-5 P & O S N Co
10	& 11 Shahdara			K'chi 354	Dirks 25-5 Glodo & Co
12	Maseodula		Bencett		London 25-5 P & O Co
14	Lhasa	946		Rothwell	35-5 Karachi M M & Co
15	Kirklee	2275		Dormoddy Hull	30-4 W & A G & Co
16	Manaton	2325	Work		Genoa 31-9 T Morrison

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
22	Islanda s	Brooks	Calcutta, Apr 26
	Kaiser s	Mohr	Durban, Apr 26
	City of Calcutta s	Miller	Liverpool, May 1
23	Dalmatia s	Hamilton	Calcutta, May 9
	Berge dorf s	Saegert	Singapore May 12
	Lama s	Cu bush	Karachi, May 21

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Britannia s	Garrick	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—
Steamer Northumbria-Cheshire for Hull and Dunkirk
" Dumra Moxon for Persian Gulf &c
" Alala Farmer for Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Ras Issa for Antwerp Hull &c.
" Devunha for China &c
" Cabora for Calcutta &c
" Africa for Persian Gulf &c
" Kaiser for Zanzibar &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s s Clan Macnell arrived at London on the morning of 22nd inst.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes and Co, s s Yarra from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday the 22nd instant, at 8 p. m.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan arrived at Mombasa from Bombay this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 23rd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The N Y K steamer Hakata Maru left Hongkong for Singapore to-day the 23rd inst.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	From
17	Clematis	Calcutta
19	Umzinto	Natal
20	Seada	Rangoon
21	Tara	Rangoon
21	Mombassa	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 22.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—23 bales hides and skins Nazamoodin and Co; 1 bale carpet &c Ajmer Import and Export Co; 3 bundles carrets Towner and Co; 24 cwt fishmaws R Dhunji and Co; 10 packages coer matting and brasswere Ardeshir and Byramji 93 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co; 77 bales hides and skins E D Sassoon 5 bales skins C Nanji and Co; 4 bales carpets King King and Co

Gullistan s—100 cwt gum K N Vussonji 1,0 bales hemp M Purbhoodas 5026 cwt myrabollams E Comersey

Per Seeroy.

Macedonia s—37 bales skins H & Halim 2) bales skins C N S Oinwalla and Co

FOR HULL.

Kt Templar s—44750 cwt cotto seed Ralli Bros
Kirklee s—1000 cwt myrabollams W Becher

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templar s—310 bales cotton Prier de Soone and Co 110 cotton The Bombay Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—100 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams W Becher 1360 bales cotton Ralli Bros 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co

Gulistan s—160 bales cotton waste and fly N Damji 88 cwt rapeseed sweeping H Kanji

FOR BREMAN.

Rhunfels 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels 200 bales cotton fly J C Tadiwalla 495 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton Gill and Co; 200 cwt gum G Sojpal 501 cwt myrabollams and 51 cwt gum P Jethabhoy 20 bales cotton Glade and Co; 113 balescotton Ralli Bros 55 bales cotton fly Tyabji and Co; 210 cwt myrabollams A Abdulcarim and Co; 236 cwt tin chippings Towner and Co; 106 bales cotton waste and fly N Danji

FOR GENOA

Manaton s—2 bales cotton Ralli Bros 300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—235 cwt mother of pearl shell Mebhoy J Joomabhay and Co

FOR NEWPORT.

Merton Hall s—2250 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—77 lbs ivory T Sewji

FOR KOBE.

Maru s—204 bales cotton Finlay Mu and Co

FOR HONGKONG

Delta s—50 bales twist S Dossabhoy and Co 75 bales twist Phirozsha B Petit and Co 120 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOBBS—May 15, at Nalni Tal, the wife of Major Hobbs, 14th Jat Lancers, of a son

DEATHS.

FORKGEN—May 18, at the Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale, Nilgiris, of broncho-pneumonia, Hilda Gladys (Queenie) youngest daughter of Mrs H E Forkgen and the late W Forkgen, Master Tailor, 21st Lancers.

RYAN—May 17, drowned, while bathing at Veraval, Kathiawar. Annie Dora, wife of T Ryan, Government Examiner of Accounts Bhavnagar State Railway, aged 25.

SEPPINGS—May 20, at Chickballapur, Margaret Ellen, the widow of the late John William Seppings, Quarter-Master Sergeant, Hon'ble E I Company, and Chief Inspector of Police, Bangalore, aged 63 years.

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY'S MEDICINES

	Rs.	a.
The "A 1" OLIVE OIL Small bottle ...	0	6 each
Do. Large " ...	0	10 "
The "A 1" CASTOR OIL, Small bottle.	0	4 "
Do. Medium "	0	6 "
Do. Large "	0	10 "
BONCARINE (Benzine substitute) per bottle ...	0	7
DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair) per pot	0	8
LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle ...	0	8
MOSQUITO CONES, per box of 24 ...	0	13
PURITAN MARKING INK per bottle	0	1

SOLE AGENTS :—

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS., BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed : What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 9-21m., 11-53a. Low water, 5-54m., 6-43a.
Empire Day. Meeting of Hindus at Madhav Baug.
Parade by troops in Garrison.
Madras United S and W Mills Co., Extraordinary General Meeting.
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Parcel Mails for French-China, Netherlands India and Japan per s. s. Australien will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a. m. to-morrow (25th).

BAND AT THE HOCKEY TOURNMENT.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant V. D., and Officers of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry Vol. Band, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malandain, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

March	Glojoso ..... Hume
Selection	Girl from Kays ..... Caryll
Cake Walk	Ma Little Topsy ..... Myddleton
Selection	Via Mio Rosetto ..... Caryll
Valse	Half Ball Panze ..... Fetras
Galop	The Tourists ..... Fredhe

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Draoup, acting 3rd Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Morris charged one Lalji Dhanji, a carpenter, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Narsee Dyongersey, an ice-keeper, at Pitha Street, Fort, on the 17th instant. Mr. P. B. Mehta, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. B. J. Dhondi, defended the accused. The complainant's story was that owing to some misunderstanding there was a quarrel, in which accused gave him a blow with his fist across the mouth, thereby knocking out two of his teeth. The accused stated that in self-defence he pushed the complainant, who fell against a hand-cart and hurt his face, causing two teeth to fall out. His worship after hearing the evidence of the defence acquitted the accused.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate convicted and sentenced one Dhondoo Timbal, a 'Hindu syce, to one month's rigorous imprisonment, for rash and negligent driving at Clare Road, Byculla, on the evening of Monday last. It appeared that the accused drove his carriage very fast on the wrong side of the road and rushed into a rickshaw which was on the proper side of the road and ran-turned it breaking it to pieces. Mr. Nawroji Byramji who was then seated in the rickshaw was also knocked out of it and he sustained several slight injuries. The accused's horse was going at full speed and pedestrians called out to him to slacken the speed. But he neglected their warning. The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the horse became restive and went out of control and hence the accident.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND.—The Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks, receipt of the following contributions, towards this Fund :—Amount previously received and acknowledged, Rs. 6,45,705-9-0. In memory of the late Bai Kharsedbai Shapurji Jivaji Vacha in her Osthamna ceremony from Mr. Shapurji Jivaji and other relatives (sent direct to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet), Rs. 5,000. In memory of the late Mr. Hormasji S. Batlivala Rs. 100, a Zoroastrian lady from Navsari Rs. 100 Messrs. Cooverji, Byramji and Dureeji Eduiji, Umrigar in memory of their late relative Bai Manockbai S. Umrigar Rs. 100, Mr. Jamsetji R. Billimoria (Columbevala) Rs. 51, in sacred memory of the late Mr. Rustomji J. Jijibhoy (through Shams-ul-Ulma Ervad J. J. Mody) Rs. 30, in memory of the late Mr. Cowasji Framji Panday, from two Zoroastrian brothers on Roje 13, Mah 10, Kadmi 1275, Rs. 25, in commemoration of an auspicious event on Roje 25, Aralsang Rs. 15, in sacred memory of the late Mr. Sorabji Furdoonji Battliboi from his nearest relative Rs. 12, in sacred memory of the late Bai Goolbai D. Battliboi from her nearest relative, Rs. 12, in memory of the late Bai Kharsedbai Shapoorji Jivaji Vacha from her admirer, Rs. 10, Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji Kapadia Rs. 10. Zoroastrian, Rs. 10, sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 42

A ... ...

HOT WEATHER

HINT ... ...

Wear Wool . but see that it is PURE !

Pure Wool is a non-conductor of heat and absorbs moisture without injury to the body.

DO NOT BE PERSUADED that mixtures of cotton and wool or shoddy are in any way cooler than materials of PURE WOOL.

Give PURE WOOL a trial and you will be surprised how you will stand the hottest of weather !

We are now making light-weight PURE WOOL Flannels, Serges and Worsted Coatings, etc, and shall be happy to submit samples on application to—

THE MANAGER,

DEPT. "4,"

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :

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The Company's Stock is the Finest Manufactured and is obtained direct at absolutely first cost from reliable English Manufacturers.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
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WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

THE COMPANY'S WATCHES should be inspected before deciding elsewhere.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

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BOMBAY & POONA.

F. & C. OSLER,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

BOMBAY,

AND AT

CALCUTTA, LONDON, BIRMINGHAM,

UNDERTAKE ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS in all parts of India, for Towns, Palaces, Darbar Halls, Temples, Hospitals, Bungalows Complete with the Highest class plant and Materials, under Expert European Engineers.

ESTIMATES FREE.

THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.

9-11, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY

SUPERIOR WATER PROOF

UMBRELLAS

Just Unpacked.

NEW STOCK OF

W. P. UMBRELLAS

For Ladies and Gentlemen and for Sepoys and Servants.

AT VERY MODERATE PRICE.

BOMBAY PIECE GOODS MART,

55, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Opposite John Robert's, BOMBAY,

THE

POONA

MAHABLESHWAR

MOTOR SERVICE.

VISITORS should kindly note that we are not running large cars to seat 9 persons and for all classes of people to sit in, but Luxurious, Small 3 Passenger Cars. Also we do not induce you to book seats at low and absurd rates and charge you Re. 1 for each 10 lbs luggage, nor do we increase our rates in June for the Down journey.

We do not wish you to spend Rs. 3 for your Breakfast on the road. We take you for Breakfast at 11-0 O'clock.

So our rates are equal to such slow motor Services.

THE POONA MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE.

264, Main Street Poona.

YOU WANT PERFECTION IN THE PIANO YOU BUY

and you get it in the beautiful instruments of

GEBRÜDER KNAKE.

These Pianos are perfect in all details, they are very reasonable in price and being absolutely reliable, they always give their owners the utmost satisfaction.

SOLE AGENTS

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 13-8-0 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 5-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. LEPROSY, Black and White and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days' treatment, Rs. 10. DIABETES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 20 days, Rs 6-8.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored; price of pills for 20 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood of pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N.B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares. House o 12-1, opposite Ram Mandir, Poona City, Poona.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction as clearing and Forwarding Passage, etc.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

THE

"REX"

The most efficient Fire Extinguisher ever invented.

In use at

H. M. War Office. H. M. Office of Work. London County Council, &c. ;

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Particulars from

AGENTS :

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and addresses registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured to all parts of the world free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and

BAGGAGE received for shipment and clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of representatives and correspondents and all information in connection with Agency business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1906.

EMPIRE DAY.

THE twenty-fourth of May, the anniversary of the birth of the late Queen, has by common consent been adopted in many parts of the Empire, as the most appropriate day on which to hold an Imperial celebration. It is a day which has long been officially observed in England, and although utterly unsuitable for anything in the way of a general celebration in the plains in India, there is no reason why it cannot be suitably kept up in the hills, where the Government of India and the Local Governments are assembled, and where perhaps ninety per cent of the high officials of Government and in every branch of public service find it necessary to locate themselves. Beyond one or two trifling and isolated little functions, no attempt is made in Bombay to mark the day ; yet it is solemnly set forth in the records of the movement to which the Earl of Meath gave life that "although not officially recognised in India, celebrations took place on 24th May 1905 in Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Bobbili, Coonoor and other places"—a statement which does not mean much even if the word "celebrations" requires neither qualification nor modification. In the United Kingdom the movement has been officially adopted by the Education Committees of counties, boroughs and urban districts and, in all, some six thousand schools observe the day as a holiday. Canada was first to celebrate the day and it was not until two years ago that any other country followed suit, though the Earl of Meath commenced his agitation in favour of its wider adoption in 1902. His object was thereby to introduce into all schools a moral form of training which should have for its aim the inculcation of the virtues which conduce to the creation of good citizens. The movement was countenanced with more or less enthusiasm by all the self-governing colonies and twenty-seven Crown colonies and dependencies.

Towards these results the efforts of the League of the Empire, with Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal as president have contributed much. That organisation has for its subject the furthering of the friendly and educational union of schools and other institutions of the Empire, to bring knowledge of the conditions of the different parts of the Empire within reach of all at the smallest expense and trouble, and to promote co-operation between the different countries for their mutual service. Schemes for reciprocal education between the schools of the Empire were submitted by the League to the Colonial Governments, through the Agents-General, and subsequently the Colonial Office, schools of all grades, from Winchester College and other public and secondary schools to the smallest primary farm school, it is now claimed are affiliated to schools in other countries for valuable mutual work and intercourse. The League has a Federal Council of Representative Members in all parts of the Empire, has recognised position educationally having obtained the co-operation of the Educational Department in all countries of the Empire, and probably influences over four hundred thousand children. Still, that is not enough and if the League, particularly through its lecturers, joined more vigorously with the movers in the matter of Empire Day it would soon receive even wider recognition and the holding of an annual celebration would be of advantage both to the Empire and its upholders. The reciprocal education work, originated by the League, has, it is their boast, intellectual as well as material value, the most isolated school being able to obtain comparison with school-work in other countries and members much knowledge that is useful for their future life. But India might receive benefit from their operations, and it is remarkable that greater attention has not been paid to us. There are perhaps enough public holidays already, though one more would make little difference ; if it did, two might be combined—King's birthday and Empire Day, especially if that "intellectual as well as material" significance be kept prominently in view.

Unfortunately for the desire to make the Twenty-fourth of May the day for an Imperial Celebration, the Royal Society of St. George objects to it as "unsuitable and inconvenient." Its members profess themselves overjoyed that the idea of setting apart a "day of celebration and thanksgiving" is rapidly progressing, but they will put obstacles in the way. As they admit, although Sir Walter Besant urged the adoption of St. George's Day, April 23rd, as Empire Day, "out of regard for the susceptibilities of some in the Sister Kingdoms, they suggested the official birthday of the King 24th June or the 1st Monday in August. The 24th June, being the King's birthday is sufficient reason alone for an Imperial Celebration, for we have had no such monarch since Elizabeth." If they considered the children of the Empire only, they agree that any day other than the 24th May would be equally suitable, therefore they ask that a day be chosen which "could be observed simultaneously by rich and poor, old and young throughout the dominions of the King." Until there can be no longer any ground for dispute as to the best day it is impossible for anything in the way of a general celebration of imperial proportions. But as the Royal Society of St. George adduce absolutely no arguments in favour of adopting the 24th June instead of the 24th May, let us take to-day, as the day for India, and in future make as much of it as practicable, whether we are disciples of St. George, or St. Andrew, or St. Patrick, or St. David, or of Saints who are known to Hindu or Mahomedan calendars only, we are conscious that the underlying and ever-present cause which prompted action in the rearing of the great structure we now call the British Empire was patriotism. We all have a share in the responsibility for maintaining it and whether we be Little Englanders or Swadeshis to-day we shall all be Imperialists to-morrow, whether we keep up Empire Day or not.

NATAL TROUBLES.

NOT the least trouble which is being felt in Natal is the lack of European energy which is the cause of no little poverty on the side of the white man and a steady growth of prosperity on the part of the British Indian. To some extent this can be read between the lines in the Natal census report recently issued. It is acknowledged that the Colony is more dependent upon agriculture than upon her industrial wealth and though the greater part of the country is climatically suitable for European labour, there are only 7,346 Europeans engaged in agricultural occupation as against 32,436 Indians and the Census Committee are not wrong when they comment that this is "a condition of things regarded by many as distinctly opposed to the best interests of the Colony." It may be thought that the gross figures are easily explained, but the details are as bad as the total. Of cultivators there are 39 Europeans to 3,031 Indians. English farmers are only three times as numerous as Indian farmers and, while there are only thirty-nine fruit farmers of European birth, there are seven hundred Indians engaged in the trade employing thirty times more assistants of their own nationality than there are European gardeners in the whole Colony. Not only does the Asiatic perform the rough work which white men in South Africa deem beneath them, but he is encroaching on the higher branches of work on the land which the white man should keep to himself. The area of Asiatic holdings is 7,328,328 acres of which but a little over five hundred thousand acres are under crops and the Census Committee note on this : "No doubt the most noticeable irregularity of the figures for the different districts is largely accounted for by the nature of the soil and natural causes, but the fact nevertheless remains that there must be large tracts of land, admirably suited for the raising of crops, devoted solely to grazing or lying waste." If all this land passes away to the Asiatic the questions immediately occur what is to become of the rising generation, where is there to be room for England's overflow population ? Yet the matter does not end here. In a very large proportion of cases of individual trades the Indian artisan and general labourer outnumbers the European and in trade in general the white man is being rapidly displaced. Of 1,918 store-keepers 1,260 are Indians and their assistants are the more numerous, a quarter of the restaurant-keepers are Indians and amidst bakers and confectioners they are making rapid strides. Finally a glance at revenue contribution gives another aspect of the drain of the Asiatic on the country. With all their thrift and energy the Asiatic is worth less to Natal than the poorest white whose average contribution to revenue between the years 1895-1904 was £30-11-4 per head as compared with the Indian's £1-6-4 1/2 per head and the natives 9s. 6 3-4d. per head. Natal now has over one hundred thousand Indians and it would seem that if it is to be the valuable asset to the Empire for which it has given promise, it is time that some restriction were placed on its immigrants.

THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND BILL.

THE notes on the Madras Estates Land Bill, published elsewhere tend to show that most of the provisions of the Bill are unduly severe on landholders and are such as must affect them injuriously and, indeed, even make it practically impossible for them to meet the Government demand of Peishkist and Road Cess regularly, without incurring debt. Whilst Government claims to collect the Peishkist etc., due to it from these Estates, in instalments, by summary processes of distraint and attachment, it is difficult to understand why it should seek to deprive the holders of these Estates of the right they have hitherto invariably enjoyed of collecting the overdues from their intermediate holders, as such deprivation is very likely to render the Estates unable to duly meet the Government demand. Again, where the practice is to collect rent in kind, or by division of crops, especially as in the two Zamindaries of Sivaganga and Ramnad, there can be no legislation more ruinous to these Zamindars than to permit the ryots to cut and harvest the crops without permission and in the absence of the Zamindars or their Agents. This surely is self evident. The notice specified can hardly save the Zamindars, as it will be absolutely impossible for them to provide sufficient supervision, when the ryots combine against them. The "ooppadi" tricks appended to the notes afford but a glimpse of the mischief which the ryots practice at each harvest. No reasonable person can object to Government providing against undue delay in granting permission to ryots to cut their crops. Under the provisions in the Bill, as they stand, however, anyone who has the smallest experience of Warapat Zamindaries, i.e, estates in which the rent system is a division of crops, will at once see, that the Zamindar is unlikely to get even one-third of the rent he is entitled to. The lessees of Sivanganga Estate, as Englishmen, do and have ever sympathised with the ryots as the various Collectors of the District know from their earliest connection and have improved the position of the numerous tenants in this Zamindary. At the same time they know them well, and are fully convinced that to give them undue privileges will be to arm them with weapons which will simply enable them in course of time to efface the Zamindars as a class. The Bill contains numerous other provisions which are distinctly hard upon landholders and against which protests have been sent in, but against the two provisions in particular to which special consideration is invited the strongest objection is taken,

A STRANGE REQUEST

GENERAL surprise was only to be expected at the curious termination of the game between the St. Xavier's College and the Cathedral High School Old Boys in the semi-final contest of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on Tuesday. It was unfortunate for the latter team that at a critical moment they should lose Smith from the back line, but we entirely fail to see upon what grounds they claimed a revision of the decision that extra time should be played. Had either team lost a man in the previous play we presume the contest would not have been stopped, and the incident seems to show an ultra magnanimous spirit on the part of the Calcutta visitors. It is no uncommon occurence for a player to "retire hurt," but we have never before heard of such subsequent action in consequence. At any rate it was for the St. Xaviers' captain to offer, rather than for the Old Boys to demand the favour granted, and the incident must necessarily give the impresion that the latter are not willing to take the ordinary chances of the field. It is a moot point whether the St. Xavier's had any right to agree to something so diametrically opposed to the rules under which the referees were ruling the game.

H. M. S PROSERPINE and Sphinx leave this morning for Colombo.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PLOWDEN, Commanding Mandalay Brigade, has been promoted to Major-General.

SANCTION has been given to more extended use of monotype machines for Government printing at Simla, and new press buildings will be built on a site near the cart road below the Foreign Office.

THE Indian Tea Association will shortly publish an important pamphlet dealing with "The Green Manuring of Tea," written by the Scientific Officer of the Association, Dr. Harold H. Mann.

IN consequence of the departure on furlough of Canon Saunders Dyer, the Bishop of Calcutta has appointed Canon Luckman, Senior Cathedral Chaplain, to act for the Rev. A. Kitchin as Archdeacon.

THE Rangoon Police have arrested Mr. and Mrs. Waddington on a charge of attempted incendiarism. A bucket containing articles of clothing saturated with kerosine oil, partly alight, was discovered in front of their house. The accused have been remanded to jail.

COLONEL the Hon. R. T. Lawley, who is staying with his brother, Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, has been invalided home and leaves Bombay by the next mail steamer. He has resigned the mastership of the Ootacamund Hounds to Captain Dennistown.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 7th April, amounted to Rs. 27,770, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 7,392. Total earnings from 1st January to 7th April, were Rs. 4,76,293, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,94,885.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 7th April, amounted to Rs. 5,168, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,537. Total earnings from 1st January to 7th April, were Rs. 63,005, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,009.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dolka Railway for the week ending 7th April, amounted to Rs. 2,315, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 342. Total earnings from 1st January to 7th April, were Rs. 24,732, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,033).

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a second Under-Secretary in the Commerce and Industry Departments, where the work has proved too heavy for the existing staff. Mr. Rainey will consequently be made an Under Secretary, and Mr. Gubbay, Bombay Civil Service, will act for Mr. Campbell, on leave, when his work as Secretary of the Stores Committee is finished. Meanwhile Mr. Kennaway, Punjab Secretariat, will officiate for three or four weeks.

THE Government of India, says the "Rangoon Times," have thrown a wet blanket over advocates of extended cotton cultivation in Burma. "In effect we are told that if we help ourselves the Government of India will help us by sending over an expert to criticise what we have done. The Government of India appears to have taken the stereotyped red tape view of our local Government's communication, and this latest example of the off-handed way in which we are liable to be treated by our superiors is only another argument in favour of self-government for Burma. With this we should need neither the India Government's help nor its expert advice."

MR. JABEZ Balfour has sent the governor of Parkhurst Prison a handsome brass prayer-book rest, to be placed on the altar of the chapel where he acted as chorister. Accompanying the gift was a letter stating that it is in recognition of the many benefits he derived from the worship at the prison chapel.

A queer fact is given in the "Sphere." How are marble slabs lowered on to tombs ? By hand, for fear of chipping the edges. But how are the fingers kept from being pinched ? The slab is lowered on to lumps of sugar, which allow of the removal of the fingers. The sugar is then melted with water.

SWINDON has a musical prodigy. A lad named Davis, nine years of age, although having had only six months' tuition of the piano, has already a repertory of over twenty classical pieces which he can play from memory. At a concert he gave remarkable interpretations of Grieg's "Albumblatt" and Gade's "Ringeltans."

CAMBRIDGE AND ITS CRITICS.

IT is only to be expected that, while new Universities are being founded and developed in the modern spirit of utility, old ones will be accused of decadence and rebuked of their useless studies and methods. These criticisms are in the nature of the case ; based on vague impression they grow in misunderstanding. The new movements attract attention, and are supposed to be limited to the Universities which specially proclaim them ; Cambridge will have to protest for long before it persuades public opinion that modern methods are in use in a place which cannot help being mediæval in origin. It is fallacious that what is old is therefore antiquated, or that the new studies and methods are the whole of education. The old Universities can always retort with critism on mere specialisation or mere technology ; since they do not openly do so, the attack on them is better known than their defence.

It must be taken for granted, writes "Sigma" in the "West Minster Gazette," that the criticism of the outside world is quite well known at Cambridge, and that the University has no wish to undervalue it. There is such a thing as a reform movement within the old University from which the new ones are still content to draw their scientific teachers and guidance. Circumstances have so altered that the system of award of Scholarships and Fellowships may require modification if there is to be a properly economic use of the educational resources of the University, but when the criticism extends to the collegiate system, and the humanistic method of study and life, it is not so certain what ought to be the effect on them of the modern agitation. Of that system and method Cambridge is one of the trustees ; and it may reasonably come to the conclusion that it ought to emphasise, and not to lessen, their importance at a time when centralisation and specialisation are certain enough of their advocates both within the University and outside it.

The worst spirit in which a discussion of the old Universities can be entered on is that Philistinism which regards modern knowledge as equivalent to technique, and humanism as a vested interest in Latin, Greek, and Philosophy. This theory of education is both bad and dogmatic. Humanism is a certain spirit of research, inculcated by a certain system of life and training, it belongs to both scientific and literary research ; it implies a certain interest in knowledge for its own sake ; it is destroyed by an exclusively utilitarian conception of knowledge. The spirit of humanism is not represented by the rejection of optional Greek ; but by a sense of the inward proportions and outward relations of any subject of study whatever, whether it be Greek or whether it be Engineering. Yet it may be long before the critics of Cambridge agree or understand that the retention of humanistic study is not inconsistent with the pursuit of the most modern research. The facts of the universe did not need to be filtered through the minds of Plato and Aristotle in order to render them magnificent. Science no less than Philosophy proceeds by myth and dialectic, by their successive use we shall one day discover the structure of an atom, the principles of knowledge, the meaning of the State, and the purpose of History.

It is the present duty of the University to the nation to adapt an old and unique system of life to new developments of study, and to be, in a time of strongly utilitarian tendency, a trustee of the proper spirit of even the useful studies. On the other hand, it is equally necessary to insist on the duty of the nation to the University. It ought to be informed as regards its criticism, to know what has been done at Cambridge during the last thirty years, and not to suppose that the only important events in her recent history are the rejection of women's degrees and of optional Greek.

The special features of the Cambridge system, to which the attention of reformers has been called both within the University and outside it, are not the systems of Scholarships and Fellowships, which are common to nearly all British Universities and demand the same reforms everywhere but rather the methods of collegiate life, which are believed both to enhance unduly the cost of a Cambridge education and to diminish the possibilities of organisation within the University. In the younger Universities, it is held, there is so much more centralisation that their resources can be more efficiently applied, and a smaller proportion of the funds is devoted to non-educational purposes. This question is commonly believed to be the root of the matter so far as internal development of existing resources is concerned. It is highly controversial; those who criticise the collegiate system from the outside may by assured that such criticism is alive within the University, and informed that it is faced there by equally zealous and convinced advocates of this, the unique characteristic of the old Universities. The questions involved concern both finance and the teaching system, and both are connected with possibilities of developing further the activity of the University in instituting new subjects of study or meeting by common action the competition of other Universities.

Many of these criticisms must necessarily have arisen at some time; it is always possible to say that a collegiate system is a compartmental system whose activities are liable to overlap. Further, there will continually be occasions when the private resources of individual colleges increase while those of others decrease, and so long as the colleges remain there will be demands for an equable distribution of taxation in the interests of the University. Since such criticisms can be thrown out at any time in a vague way, their value at present must depend on a special inquiry, showing that the relation of the colleges to the University has become specially incongruous; unless it is proposed to change the system altogether and make the colleges the residential halls of the University. The latter proposal would very rightly not be entertained facts and figures must therefore show what amendments are needful.

The balance must be carefully held in this matter between the claim that a tranference of funds and of teaching to the control of the University would increase system and thoroughness, such as is found in the Departments or Faculties of foreign and Colonial Universities, and the claim that the college system maintains initiative and prevents routine, keeps lecturers in personal touch with their students and renders help to poor students without congregating them in any place or under any discipline which advertises their poverty.

This question of the cost of a Cambridge education is the second of the criticisms which can be made at any time. It is closely connected with the method of awarding Scholarships and prizes. But even if changes were made in that method, these are essential features of the case which would remain and would tend to keep a Cambridge career expensive in comparison with a career at any of the new Universities. In the first place, the new Universities are mainly placed in large cities, and do not require that a man should isolate himself during his University life ; a London or Edinburgh student can do other things as well as study. Again, when a University is placed in a town which is solely given up to academic life, the cost of living is necessarily increased in various ways which will be explained later. And, finally, a Cambridge education is dearer because it includes more ; the academic system is inseparable from a certain social system. The old Universities cannot educate everyone who wishes a University career ; the choice between Cambridge and a non-residential University will always depend largely on cost, and this fact is not peculiar to the question of education.

While this is so, it is clearly the duty of the University not to emphasise the distinction by squandering its emoluments on those who do not need them. This remark applies to many other Universities—to none more than to the Scotch Universities, where education is already free. Doubtless it is specially applicable to Universities which are already unusually expensive, but the critics of Cambridge must remember that many of its emoluments are tied, and that the wishes of pious founders must be respected. To the general difficulty the University is quite alive, and for more reasons than are urged on the basis of equity.

DISTURBANCE IN THE COMMONS.

H. C.-B. AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT LOGGERHEADS.

Chairman Refuses to Intervene.

A PRODUCT OF THE EDUCATION BILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 23.

A scene took place in the House of Commons last night arising from a passage of arms between Mr. Chamberlian and Mr. Macnamara regarding the Education Bill.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman intervened and asked Mr. Chamberlain if he doubted Mr. Macnamara's veracity. Mr. Chamberlain said he refused to be lessoned by the Premier whose interference he described as impertinent.

A great uproar followed,

The Chairman refused to rule either out of order.

THE NATAL RISING.

Rebel's Flocks Seized.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The columns operating in Natal are making huge hauls of cattle, but the rebels are successfully avoiding encounters.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Government Reticent.

Sir E. Grey, replying to a question in the Commons, said that Government did not desire to raise the question of the relations between Turkey and Egypt.

A NEW MILITARY CONVENTION.

New Scheme at Vienna.

LONDON, MAY 23.

In connection with the impending visit to Vienna of General Palitzin, the Chief of the Russian general staff, the possibility of a Russo-German Austrian Military Convention is being discussed at Vienna.

JAPANESE AT SYDNEY.

Official Banquet to the Officers.

The Lord Mayor of Sydney banqueted thes Japanese naval officers last night. Lord Northcote and Admiral Rawson were present. Most cordial speeches were exchanged.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

Japan's Ambassador in London.

The statement that Baron Komura succeeds Baron Hayashi as Japanese Ambassadar in London is confirmed.

THE MOORISH OUTRAGE.

Prisoners Released.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Chief of the Moorish brigands has liberated the Gibraltese who were seized.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Great Improvement.

AUDIENCES RESUMED.

His Holiness the Pope is improving and has received several Cardinals to-day.

THE FIRE AT TILBURY.

City Liner Saved.

The fire on the City of York (? Cork) at Tilbury has been extinguished. Holds Nos. 4 and 5 have been flooded.

CRICKET NEWS.

Yorkshire has beaten Leicestershire by an innings and 103.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT.

BENGAL PROTESTS AGAINST AMENDMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce strongly objects to the proposed amendment of the Indian Councils Act of 1892 on the ground that it would prejudicially affect the best interests of the people and Government alike.

TIBETAN EXPLORATION.

DR. SVEN HEDIN IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the Tibetan explorer, has arrived at Simla. He will probably be granted an interview with the Viceroy with a view to enabling him to obtain facilities for further exploration in Tibet.

ROLLING STOCK ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

RESOLUTION AT THE EMPIRE CHAMBERS' CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

At the sixth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire to be held in London in July next, Sir Ernest Cable will propose the following resolution on behalf of the Bengal Chamber:—"Whereas scarcity of rolling stock on Indian Railways has, since this question was brought before the fourth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in 1900, continued to hamper most seriously the trade of India with the Mother Country and colonies, and where as difficulties which have in consequence been created have within the last few months led the Government of India as owners of most railways in India to take a more liberal view of their obligations in the matter of providing the necessary funds for properly equipping the lines with an adequate supply of rolling stock. It is resolved that the Secretary of State for India be requested to urge upon the Government of India, the very great importance of continuing a policy under which the required funds be annually forthcoming to meet the reasonable demands of several railway companies for additional stock so that the serious disabilities, under which trade of India with the rest of the Empire has been and still is labouring for want of sufficiency of rolling stock, may be removed."

CALCUTTA POLICE PROSECUTED FOR BRIBERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

Superintendent Creagan appeared before the Police Magistrate of Alipore, to-day, and obtained processes against three head constables for accepting bribes. It appears the accused arrested three men for drunkenness, but released them on being paid to do so.

MAN-EATING JACKALS AT CALCUTTA.

A MAHOMEDAN CHILD THE VICTIM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA MAY 23.

Last night some jackals entered a house in Garden Reach, and carried off a Mahomedan child which they completely devoured.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S THANKS TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA MAY 23.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have received the following communication dated 21st April from the acting Secretary, Department of State, Washington, in reply to their telegram of sympathy to the President of the United States]:—"The President is deeply touched by the telegram he has received in view of the dire calamity at San Francisco and charges me to express to you his deep appreciation of, and thanks for, your telegram of 20th instant."

VICEREGAL VISIT TO MASHOBRA.

FRESH GUESTS EXPECTED AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Their Excellencies and the Ladies Elliot will go to the Retreat, Mashobra, on Saturday next, and return on Monday.

Sir Harold Deane, Lady Dean, Miss Deane and the Earl of Rocksavage will arrive hire on June 4th and stay as guests at Viceregal Lodge.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY RETURNS TO OOTACAMUND.

VISIT TO A CORDITE FACTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 23.

Last evening H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley, accompanied by his Private Secretary and Military Secretary, visited the Nilgiri Cordite Factory at Wellington. His Excellency was received by Major Babington R. A., Superintendent, who took him round to the acid and mechanical branches of this unique factory which is the only one in India being successfully worked by electricity. His Excellency and party lunched with the Superintendent and returned later to Ootacamund.

EMPIRE DAY IN BANGALORE.

DECORATING QUEEN'S STATUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 23.

Preparations for celebrating Empire Day tomorrow are shaping most satisfactorily. A feature of the celebration will be the decorating of Queen Victoria's statue with floral offerings, which will be laid at the base of the statue. The Inspector-General of Education, Mysore, has issued a circular, directing that Empire Day be celebrated in every Government and aided school in the Mysore State, The details include the hoisting of the Union Jack, the singing of the British National Anthem and saluting the flag, an illustrated address on the British Empire, an address on the blessings of British rule in India and the duties and responsibilities of Indian and British citizenship, concluding with the singing of the Mysore National Anthem.

DEATH OF A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

AN OLD MYSORE OFFICIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 23.

The death occurred at Mysore, yesterday, of Mr. Gopal Iyengar, State Huzur Treasury Officer, at the age of 55 years. The deceased gentleman entered the Mysore service in August 1884, and besides being Treasury Officer from 1899, was Superintendent of Stamps and the Stamp Manufactory. He was given the rank of Deputy Commissioner.

A SOLDIER AND A TONGA DRIVER.

BOTH FINED FOR ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 23.

The hearing of the charge of assault brought by a tonga owner of Kirkee against Private Maclean, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and of the cross complaint on a similar charge by the latter against the former was concluded to-day before Major Field, Cantonment Magistrate. A squabble is said to have originated through Maclean, with two other comrades, insisting on the driver to take three instead of two passengers which was against the rules. On owner resenting Maclean got enraged and threatened to kick the syce and owner; the latter seized a stick from a neighbouring stable and struck Maclean who closed with him and wrenched it and returned his assailant a blow across the back of his head. Maclean retained the stick and made off in the direction of the barracks. He was subsequently followed up and identified by the tonga owner The hearing of both the cases was watched daily by crowds of native carriage owners.

Major Field delivered his judgment to-day in which he held that Private Maclean had brought the assault on himself by insisting on three riding in the tonga which the owner rightly resented and whom Maclean abused. No doubt Maclean was struck by the owner, but this was after the former had abused him. Provocation was not sufficient to warrant the assault though Maclean was most to blame for having originated the row. The tonga owner was fined three rupees and Private Maclean ten rupees.

STORING PETROLEUM WITHOUT A LICENSE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 23.

Burjorjee Peroshaw, diplomated dak supplier of Mahableshwar, and Cooverjee Dossabhoy, who lately conducted the motor service from Poona to Mahableshwar and was obliged to wind up, were to-day placed before Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate, by Inspector Canning of the City Police with storing quantities of petroleum in contravention of section 5 of Act II of 1904. Licenses had been applied for and the necessary fees paid and in anticipation of receiving the same accused had stored about fifty drums of petroleum. Both pleaded guilty and urged the justification of the possession of a license which was paid for. Burjorjee who had taken ample precautions by storing the oil in pits was fined five rupees, and Cooverjee was fined Rs. 100, and the petroleum was ordered to be confiscated.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO LORD LAMINGTON.

MAJOR LEE REPLACES COLONEL OWEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 23.

Colonel Owen who has been Military Secretary to three successive Bombay Governors has just retired and sails for home by next mail. It is understood that Major Lee, 4th Hussars, who at present is with his Regiment in South Africa will fill the appointment. Major Lee officiated Military Secretary last year.

THE MONSOON.

CAUTIOUS OPINIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 18.

Though the advent of the S.-W. monsoon is generally signalled by a burst, this morning's thunderstorm in Colombo had probably nothing to do with that phase in our meteorological conditions about which so many people tax their minds at this time.

Mr. H. O. Barnard, of the Survey Department, has said to a representative of the "Times of Ceylon" that he is not in a position to express any opinion on the subject just now; often wrong conclusions were drawn from some passing heavy showers, but the proper medium of judging was the wind. He was not sure that S.-W. winds were quite settled yet. This might be what was called the Little Monsoon, but he did not think that the wind from the S.-W. was settled down. In another week he would be able to express a more definite opinion and that would be about the 24th, the average date of the break of the monsoon. That rain was not necessarily wanted to indicate the break was instanced, Mr. Barnard said, two years ago, when the monsoon came without notice. On that occasion they had settled wind from the S.-W. with blue skies for some days.

We may add that the Fisher Mudaliyar, whose experience cannot be disputed, is of opinion that the present rains are the preliminary to the big burst which will not take place till about the middle of June.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 23.

The weather is fine after a windy night. Clouds are banking up for rain. The wind is strengthening and the atmosphere is cool.

COLABA COTTON STACK ABLAZE.

FIVE LAKHS INVOLVED.

Yesterday afternoon a large stack of pressed cotton bales at the Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba, caught fire by some means as yet unascertained, and in a very short time the whole mass was ablaze. A large crowd of natives soon gathered, and from various points of vantage, watched the conflagration till late last night, when the bales were still reddening the sky. The value of the cotton involved is variously estimated at between five and ten lakhs. The bales were the property of three Hindu cotton merchants, Messrs. Valji Anandj, Damji Hirji, and Wagji Valabdhas and the loss is covered by insurance. The Fort Steam Fire Engine was quickly on the spot, with the Colaba hand engine, and the Chief Inspector of the Water Works watched the operations. A strong breeze from the south-west kept the blaze going steadily, and the firemen were able to do very little to mitigate it. About three o'clock an attempt was made to dislodge a portion of the stack with a large hook with four points. As the hook frequently failed to find a lodgment in the stack and when tugged at jumped off the bales, the half hundred lascars who hung on to the rope occasionally went over in a very mirth-provoking manner. Occasionally the chain attached to the hook broke, much to the delight of the crowd of children perched up on the adjacent bales. The Police did excellent and occasionally perilous work in fixing the hook, but the more the stack was pulled to pieces, the more it blazed. The water supply was not all that could be desired, and it had a winding course of more than a quarter of a mile through the hose before reaching the burning stack. It is a long while since such a considerable cotton fire has taken place at Colaba. All last night the blaze formed a conspicuous after dinner attraction when seen from the roofs of the houses in the Fort and Colaba.

AN OCEAN STEAMER AT BHOWNAGAR.

OPENING OF A NEW PORT.

STATE CEREMONY AND PRESENTATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, MAY 23.

A fortnight ago an ocean steamer s.s. Florican, belonging to the Burrakur Coal Company of which Messrs. Bird and Co., Calcutta, are the managing agents, arrived in port here, and was berthed in the basin with 5,500 tons of coal and 500 tons as bunkers. This is the first ocean going steamer which has ever entered the creek and His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownagar and Ministers are fully alive to the importance of the great event.

His Highness showed his appreciation yesterday on a practical form when the Assistant Dewan, Mr. Tribhovandas accompanied by Mr. Tana, went on board the ship Florican, and presented the captain and his officers, each, with a purse well filled with gold.

Mr. Tana in making the presentation said:—"Captain Work and Officers,—In the absence of the Diwan, His Highness the Maharaja has deputed me to make these presentations, and I may say it affords me great pleasure to do so. His Highness and the Diwan both fully appreciate the great benefit you have done to the State by proving to the world that the Bhownagar creek is a perfectly safe channel to navigate a large steamers, and I hope the time is not far distant when we shall see several large steamers in this creek discharging and loading to and from all parts of the world. At present the facilities for handling large quantity of cargoes is none of the best, but the State is determined to remedy this matter early and before long I hope to see steamers lying alongside the jetties. loading and discharging direct to and from railway wagons.

"I have been also requested to publicly thank Mr. Mirza, the Port Officer, for dredging the creek energetically and getting everything ready for your steamer and I have much pleasure in presenting him with this purse of gold. We also think that your Agent, Mr. D. M. Jani, deserves some marks of recognition for the very active and able manner with which he carried on the negotiations between Messrs Bird and Co. and the State. I have much pleasure in asking Captain Work to present him also with this purse of gold. (The Captain at this juncture spoke very highly of Mr. Jani on behalf of the (Company.) Mr. East, Manager of Messrs Corry Brothers and Co., Bombay, who is unfortunately not here also deserves the thanks of the State for the great interest, he has evinced in the enterprise, and I think, we may say, it is due to his businesslike capacity that the negotiations between your firm and the State were brought to a successful issue. Now, gentlemen, as I have no more money to give away I dare say you will be getting tired of my talk, so I will say no more but thank you all on behalf of the State for the parts you have performed."

Captain Work in reply said:—"Gentlemen. On behalf of myself and officers I thank His Highness for the very practical way in which he has shown his appreciation of our efforts to make this port for ocean going steamers. When I first brought cargo at Bhownagar we anchored at Bell Buoy about 10 miles from here. Now, gentlemen, 10 miles is a long distance for a vessel to lie from the port of discharge and I need not tell you it costs a great deal of money for lightering the cargo from ship to shore and Messrs. Bird and Co. were not slow to see that if steamers would go right up to Bhownagar there would be a big saving of money and also of time occupied in discharging, and it was to try and reduce expense and time that Messrs Bird and Co. instructed me to survey the creek and report. I need not waste your time in telling you all about my report that it was a favourable one, for you are here on board of the steamer. I was very much pleased to hear Mr. Tana say that the State is determined to erect jetties for steamers to lie alongside as quickly as possible, for I may tell you that although we have proved that the Bhownagar creek is a safe navigable channel, trade will not come unless there are facilities for the quick handling of cargo and, in my opinion, a jetty which would enable steamers to work direct from hold to railway wagons is the best, being the quickest, and also less liable to damage goods through handling. This port, I believe, is within easy distance of large grain, seed and cotton producing districts, and also close to some more manufacturing centres of the State and this will give facilities for the quick handling of goods. I believe they will secure for the port of Bhownagar the whole of this trade. I will not detain you any longer, but again thank you on behalf of myself and officers of the Florican."

After discharging her cargo the steamer is expected to sail this evening.

THE BOMBAY-SIND RAILWAY.

Both in Bombay and Karachi there is considerable irritation felt against the Rao of Cutch, owing to his conservative attitude on the Railway question. He has consistently opposed the alignment of the Bombay-Sind connection through his State, and neither argument nor persuasion has had any effect in altering his views. The two Chambers of Comerce are in complete accord as to the advantages of the route via Bhuj, and they have pointed out that the line would benefit the people of Cutch who live in an area that is exposed to drought and has no railway communication with the rest of India. The Karachi Chamber have gone so far as to say that the objections on the part of the Rao should be overruled as they are not based on sound arguments. Further there is a large Cutchi trading community in Bombay, and it is more uncompromising than the Chambers in demanding that the original alignment should be adopted instead of the alternative route to the north across the Rann of Cutch. In a memorial to Lord Lamington the Cutchi merchants requested His Excellency to urge upon the Government of India and the Secretary of State the necessity for building the railway without delay, in spite of the opposition of the ruler of Cutch. Meanwhile a survey is being made by Mr. Gales of the more northerly routes and a decision in the case is postponed until the new estimates have been considered. It might have been thought, says the "Pioneer" that the Rao would bow before the storm of public disapproval which his action has raised, but he shows no signs of modifying his views. His objection to the line on financial grounds, as it would reduce the revenue accruing from State customs, was met by a proposal to compensate him by means of terminal charges; but he has, apparently sentimental feelings also against Cutch being traversed by a railway. He does not wish to see his State opened out, as he imagines that the existing placed conditions of his rule would be disturbed. The question of relief to his subjects in case of famine does not weigh with him, though it is admitted that thousands of people emigrated during the period of drought which set in some ten years ago. No effort has been produced by quoting the example of other native States in the matter of railway policy; and the successful working of the lines in Rajputana, Baroda and Central India, not to go further afield in Southern India, does not appeal to him. The Government of India are placed in rather an awkward position as regards the Rao and his objections. They are convinced that the Bhuj route is the best both commercially and strategically: it is the shortest that can be found and would be the cheapest both as regards capital outlay and working expenses. But it is a recognised principle of their policy that the wishes of a Native Chief should be respected, and that persuasion alone should be employed where there is a question of railway construction. They may try once more to convince the Rao that his view is a mistaken one, but more than this they can scarcely do unless the strategical considerations are considered so great by the military authorities that all objections must give way before them. We must, it would seem, await Mr. Gales' report before expecting a final decision in the case. One conclusion may, however, be ventured: if the northern route is adopted, it is quite certain that a few years hence the Rao will regret that he closed his State to the railway, for he will then see that Cutch has been deprived of the advantages of good communication with Bombay and Karachi.

STRIKE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS AT LAHORE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AGITATION.

A week ago it was reported that the students of the School attached to the Punjab Medical College, Lahore, had waited in a body outside the private residence of Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. L. Bate, I. M. S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab, to present a petition appealing for redress in the matter of certain alleged grievances. The sequel has not yet been told, says the "Civil and Military Gazette." The Punjab Medical College, so called, embraces two institutions in every way distinct and separate, except that they have a common home. One is the College proper and the other is the School. The College trains superior practitioners of the Assistant Surgeon class. The School trains inferior practitioners of the Hospital Assistant class. To qualify for admission into the College, a student must have passed the Intermediate examination of the University, the test for admission into the School is the Entrance examination of the University. The extraordinary occurrences, now to be related, concern only the School and not the College,

Formerly the School was a less important institution, and the students were of a lower grade than now. To qualify for admission in those days it was necessary to pass only the Middle School examination, and all the instruction was given in Hindustani by native teachers. The gulf between the School and the College (where the lectures are in English and are given by European professors of high repute) was thus as wide as it could well be. Some time ago the Government determined, no doubt wisely, to raise the standard of the School, and to this end imposed the Entrance examination of the University as the educational qualification for admission. The effect along the lines intended has fulfilled expectations. It has introduced into the School a more intelligent type of student with better scholastic attainments and with a higher social status. But there have also been effects along lines which were not intended.

A memorial on the subject was prepared and submitted to Government, in which the memorialists, not unreasonably pointed out that the raising of the standard of the School seemed to demand some corresponding elevation of the undoubtedly depressed grade of Hospital Assistants. That was more than a year ago. To this day no reply has been received from Government.

If one where in official confidence in this matter one would probably learn that the memorial, far from being slighted or ignored, has been taken into serious and sympathetic consideration, and that, in due course, after the slow machinery of multiplex authority has accomplished its ponderous revolutions, something will be done. But the student of the Medical School are not in official confidence and to them the delay means not circumlocution but rejection. In the state of mind inspired by this conviction—the conviction that the Government must have treated earnest representations with what looks like contemptuous neglect—they have fallen a prey to malign influences.

Where agitation manifests itself among students, anywhere in India, one may usually look for some outside fomentation—and find it. There are in Lahore, as in other Indian cities, men who are quick to seize the opportunity of sowing trouble in any Government institution.

These being the conditions, the students were led first to reflect and then to brood upon a host of grievances, some of which may possibly have been real and others imaginary. These grievances lay, however, strangely enough, not against the European Principal of the Medical College and his colleagues of the European Professorate, but against the native teachers and native officials. The students took the view that they were treated by their native superiors unsympathetically and harshly, that they were subjected to daily humiliation, that they were employed upon menial tasks, that, in fact, they were doomed to an undeserved condition of professional and social degradation. They determined to make a stand. They may have had right on their side. It is not necessary to assume that every agitator is without a genuine grievance. Certainly, had they chosen to plead their cause in a proper manner, they would have obtained an indulgent hearing. But they deliberately put themselves, from the very outset, in the wrong. With feelings perverted by the malignant influences already described, they determined to act with a high hand. They would not petition the Principal. That would be too prosaic, too conventional, too correct a procedure. It would stir no excitement. Some sensational move must be made. They would go straight to Government. They would waylay, in a body, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. It was in this inflamed mood that 250 students marched en masse to the private residence of Colonel Bate to present a petition of.

The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals took the only course that was properly open to him. He refused to countenance an agitation as distinct from an honest representation. He declined to be a party to an irregular proceeding. He rejected the petition. He did not reject it with contumely. On the contrary, he declared his willingness to receive it, and to consider it with sympathy, provided that it was presented to him in a permissible way—in other words, provided it came to him through the recognised channel, the Principal of the College. What he would on no account allow himself to do was to outrage collegiate discipline by ignoring the constituted authorities of the College and entering into casual communication with a student mob in the public street.

It would have been easy for the students to adopt the Inspector-General's advice. It would have been easy to take the petition back to the School and send it up to the Principal. The Principal, in fact, was there in person, for he appears to have made a point of paying a special visit at the earliest moment to the boarding-house in order to provide the students with the easiest access to him. But by this time mutinous counsels were in the ascendant. The ringleaders harangued the student-crowd and pointed out that it would be a tame and feeble conclusion of the matter to approach the Principal in the regular way of school discipline. They had tasted of strong meat and now they must show that they were strong men. Let them make the Government tremble. Let them go out on strike. The idea spread like wild fire. A strike?

The revolt was complete. The School was deserted. The students refused to attend. Professors and teachers coming to their daily work found empty benches. Discipline was at an end. Rules were disregarded. Orders were defied. Mutiny reigned. The College authorities had but one resource and that was to require the students to return to discipline and so resume their work and duties. The students refused to surrender. They stood by their ultimatum—which was not to return to allegiance and to work until their grievances had been redressed. Whatever his private sympathies may have been the Principal was clearly prevented by every consideration of official and professional propriety from discussing terms of peace with mutineers, and it is a matter for satisfaction that he never wavered in his attitude. He gave orders that in the event of continued non-submission the boarding-house was to be cleared in 24 hours. The students asked for 48 hours' notice on grounds of personal convenience, and as there was of course no vindictiveness in the ejectment, the extra grace was freely accorded. Before the end of the 48 hours the students trooped out of the boarding house and thus voluntarily put the seal on their own self expulsion.

Unhappily the students are not free agents. They are in the hands of unscrupulous leaders who are equally adept at cajoling and coercing the weaker vessels. These leaders realise that for them there is in any case no hope. Whether they fight or surrender the leaders are equally doomed. Disaffection has put a mark upon them and though they swear allegiance on their knees they will never be readmitted into the Medical School. The despair of Lucifer is upon them and they will allow no one else to yield. A case is reported in which a student who was on his way to the Principal to beseech pardon and readmission was way laid by some ruffians and brutally maltreated, Nevertheless there are hopeful signs that what the students will not do in a body they will do individually, and before long probably the strike will come to an inglorious end.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Paris Society at the Salon.

PERSONALITIES IN PIGMENT.

THE PHANTOM REVOLUTION.

PARIS, MAY 4.

Rumours without and within did not disturb the Salon, which has given itself up, heart and soul, to the joys of varnishing. The weather played a larger part than the revolution. Its influence was distinctly reactionary, and the dresses, very charming, by the way, had a touch of winter rather than of early summer in their composition. The light was extremely variable and bad at times, and at a given moment the floods descended, which suggested that April was living up to her reputation of fickleness to the very last moment. Then the sun came out, and the precious frocks and dainty tailor-mades were in less danger of being spoiled. The fashionable varnishers, who included all the people most 'en vie' in Paris, eddied about certain of the pictures, which were distinguished for their social or literary value quite as much as for their artistic pretensions. There is quite a number of portraits of celebrities. Of such is Mrs. Wentworth's deathbed scene of Pope Leo XIII. The group which is gathered round the dying Pontiff contains some of the best known figures of the Vatican. Another portrait is of Paul Deroulede; indeed, this somewhat erratic politician appears in two pictures: one 'tout seul,' and the other in the midst of the wild crowd which welcomed him on his return to Paris last November from exile. Ministers, too, have inspired more than one painter. It is as near as you can get in a republic to Royalty. Dujardin-Beaumetz, who is the Minister of fine Arts, and, therefore, quite indicated, as medical men would say, for artistic treatment, is twice painted, once as the orator at a convivial gathering, and the other as the sole subject of the picture. In the latter case the artist has made him strike an attitude which suggests the brigand.

One of the most fashionable portraits of the day is M. Chartran. Naturally the crowd who worship at his shrine is numerous this afternoon. One of his portraits is the Maharajah of Kapurthala—a very brave person in his uniform of native Prince, and bravely painted. M. Chartran's other picture presents the Comtesse R. de Maupe, a society-woman, noted for a lovely voice. The tinsel and gold of the Maharajah seems to have strayed into this canvas too. In contrast with these social lights is plain Jean Jaures, leaders of the Parliamentary Socialists. He, too, makes a double appearance in paint, not, however, with any great success on either occasion. One of them is in a brilliant decorative fresco of Henri Martin, to whom has been given an entire room at the Salon. He is less happy when presenting the silver-tongued apostle of Socialism and his companions, in a riverside scene, than in his sun-flecked pastorals. He has a wondrous way of stippling his paint, which gives the idea of sunshine and shade and the mobile effects of nature.

To an Englishman belongs the honour of having painted the best portraits hung in the Grand Palais, this year. That is the verdict of several French critics. The artist in question is Mr. Cope. His Vernon Harcourt, in which the face is perfectly modelled and the clothes well treated, is much admired. M. Hubert Vos has painted the Dowager Empress of China, before whom a party of Celestials in native dress and the red button of the mandarin stopped in respectful admiration. The Conference of Algeciras also attracted visitors who look for the purely human element in painting, and M. Renoir, Herr von Tattenbach, Sir Arthur Nicholson, and other of the diplomats were singled out. The sculpture, which is as usual arranged in the great central space of the Salon, strikes likewise its note of actuality. Alfonso XIII. is represented on horseback. The sculptor has taken it upon himself to mitigate the Bourbon cast of countenance, with not altogether satisfactory results. There is a Victor Hugo in this garden of marble, who is airily attired in a rug, thrown across the knees; the rest of the body is bare. There are numerous statues of celebrities recent and historical. Perhaps M. Antonin Mercie's Joan of Arc is as much remarked as any.

One talks of nothing but the phantom revolution to-day. Each man describes his emotions to his neighbour and swears he was not a whit afraid. The day has left a lasting souvenir in my own case. Paris appeared in an absolutely unfamiliar guise. It was a city of vistas, instead of a city of immense animation. The great boulevards, which are ordinarily thronged with carriages until far into the night, were a barren waste—trafficless, save, for an occasional omnibus. People walked upon the pavements, by the closed shops, with the air of being in a buried city of antiquity. It was Paris-Pompeii under the lava of the revolutionary Vesuvius. The effect was heightened in the evening. Close upon midnight I sat in a cafe on the limits of Montmartre. My view took in half-a-mile of broad street and stretches of minor streets that branched obliquely therefrom. Usually this quarter, the most populous in Paris, swarms with life. Last night it was a desert. There was no vehicle in sight and not half-a-dozen persons, including the garcon, who poured my coffee. One touch of revolution makes the whole world kin, and I exchanged views with the white-aproned waiter.

I have never seen Paris in my life like this, he said; there has been no carriage pass for two hours. At that moment a couple of agents appeared, walking with rapid step. Quoi de neuf? queried the garcon. There are dead men out there, said the men of the law, with a grave intonation, as they hurried by. Robert, or Joseph, as his generic name is in Paris, flushed with excitement at the news. These were indeed times to be living in. He felt almost a hero. Here was half Paris cowering under its bedclothes and he, a poor simple waiter, had dared to stand against this red demon of Revolution. He glanced proudly round, until his gaze rested on me. I fancied he thought I might be a Revolutionary in disguise—an international encourager of bombs. "Terrible, terrible," he murmured. "Monsieur" it was as well to be polite with a possible Anarchist, "had better be careful in going home." It was singular how widespread the fear was. Even in quiet streets lying miles from the scene of the Place de la Republique, people kept their shops shuttered all day and trembled behind their bolts. On my way home I noticed how the belated scurried and walked by preference in large groups. To-day the public is a little ashamed. Not a solitary person killed after all this talk of red deeds for May 1!

The striking fact of the hour is the absence of revolutionary feeling. No one shrieks A bas l'Armee! on the contrary, everyone seems to take a kindly interest in the uniform. Little pilgrimages are made to the Galerie des Machines, where Dumanet is temporarily installed. The Parisian, as Napoleon so well knew, loves the theatrical. His only regret is that he sees no troops sweeping through the street and is not awakened by the hoofs of Dragoons and Cuirassiers on the rough stones of the city. When they move, they move silently, and no one sees them. Military force is darkly expressed in fatigue parties in search of provisions, in the sudden opening of the great doors of some public establishment revealing stacks of rifles and the glint of bayonet. The soul of Paris is not anti-militarist—no city glories more than she in the panoply of war. If M. Lepine had organised a military parade, with bands playing and colours flying, there would be no talk of revolution to-day. In spite of himself, perhaps the Parisian would have cried Vive l'Armee! Patriotism is picturesque. Socialism is plain, oh so plain. There is a dark rumour that the grocers have inspired the panic to fill their coffers. Certainly there have never been such times for him and for the provision merchant. Half Paris will feed on cold provisions for a long time to come. There is hardly a sardine left in the shops, and the last ham was sold eight-and forty hours ago. One large firm of grocers sold twenty-five thousand hams last week—eight times the normal sale. As a good housewife has

just put it to me, the general public will profit by the scare in getting a little fresh meat, since the old stocks are liquidated.

Thinking that the situation on the eve of the General Elections and the morrow of a panic called for some official declaration, I took the necessary steps to approach the Prime Minister, M. Sarrien. Though extremely desirous that a correct estimate of events of the hour should be made in the English Press, M. Sarrien did not feel, at the same time, that he could break through the rule he has established of never to grant and interview. In the circumstances, I have obtained his authority to reproduce parts of a conversation which I have just had with his Chef de Cabinet, and which exactly represents his view, and, indeed, was directly inspired by him. I commenced the conversation by referring to the events of May Day. You will have observed, said the official, how superficial this agitation has been. As you were yourself in the Place de la Republique, you know, as well as I do, the character of the incidents. The workmen, who were resting that day, caused a certain gathering of crowds as they passed to and from the Bourse du Travail. It was necessary to break up these assemblages, and that led to the bagarres which characterised the later hours of the day. Similar events occur in other capitals. They occur with us at every election time, and even at Mardi Gras. Indeed, the arrests at Mardi Gras this year were superior in numbers to those made on the Place de la Republique. At such times, the dregs of the population take advantage of the public excitement to indulge in acts of rowdyism. It was this circumstance which gave the character to Tuesday's happenings. I believe you are not quite free from the kind of thing in London. Some fifteen years ago—am I not right?—the mob of the lower classes looted the shops of the West End.

THE WRECK OF THE "KAZAN."

REPORT OF THE ENQUIRY.

WRECK CAUSED BY A STRONG CURRENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 18.

THE following is a summary of the official report of the enquiry into the wreck of the Kazan which occurred on April 19:—

The preliminary inquiry into the wreck of the s.s. Kazan took place at the office of the Principal Collector of Customs on the 13th ultimo. Those present were the Captain of the Kazan, Mr. Labussiere, Acting Russian Consul, Mr. T. C. Tohokoff, agent of the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

Mr. Labussiere protests against the proceedings being made public, but he does not wish to offer any obstruction to the enquiry. Mr. Labussiere's objection to publicity is founded on the fact that the lost steamer was a foreign and not a British vessel.

Captain Legge's evidence was as follows:—I am Master Attendant, Colombo. I have been so for four years, and I am acquainted with this coast. I was formerly an officer of the P. & O., and used to go round this coast. I remember the weather on the 19th April last. It was a fine day, the sea was calm as far as I remember. The currents on the coast of Ceylon are variable. At this time of the year they vary from from day to day, but I should not think they would be strong. It would be exceptional if a strong current was met with. Gonagala rock is now marked with a red flag by H. M. S. Seahark, surveying vessel.

Cross-examined: At this time of the year the currents are irregular. My experience is that they set up and down the coast. I have seen ships make a course well inside the one indicated as being a prudent one.

THE CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE.

The Captain's evidence was as follows:—I am Captain of the s.s. Kazan of 3,490 tons and 2,300 horse power. She is one of the Russian Volunteer Fleet. She was bound for Vladivostock from Odessa. The cargo is general cargo, owned by private parties and by the Government. The ship is not insured. I do not know how the cargo is insured or where. I have made this voyage frequently before, about twice a year from 1898. I know this coast. I have a proper chart. I produce copy of the log showing the course steered from Colombo (A). This is a correct extract. Before turning down south I went out about 3miles. I was 2½ miles outside Mount Lavinia. This was ascertained by observation by taking a 4-point bearing. This was taken by the officer of the watch. I expected to be31 2miles outside. I am certain 21/2miles is correct. The observation showing11-2miles outside the Gonagala rock was also made by taking a 4-point bearing. The current was very strong indeed. In steaming from Gonagala Rock on my new course I was carried by the current half a mile or more out of my course on to the rock I struck upon. The current was behind me and to the shore very strong. My log shows that I covered 8 knots in 57 minutes, giving 16 knots an hour. The ship only steams 11 knots. This shows the force of the current. The stranding of the ship was entirely due to the current. Every one was sober on board. The suggestion that the ship was taken close inshore to enable a lady to take photographs is absolutely unfounded. The lady passenger on board had no photographic apparatus and no photographs were taken. There was no camera on board to my knowledge.

The Second Officer deposed as follows:—I am Second Officer of the Kazan I went on duty at 4 p.m. The ship had then just turned down south. I took the observation at Mount Lavinia. I expected to be 3 1-2 miles out. I was only 2 1-2 miles out. I reported this error to the Captain. We kept the same course, but the captain said, Be careful not to be set in to the left. I took the observation at the Gonagala rock. I am certain that we were 1 1-2 miles from the Gonagala rock. It was 1 1-3 miles from where I expected to be. I sent and told the captain to come on the bridge and he told us to keep 1-4 point out to sea. After steaming 1 1-2 mile out of the course the current was behind us and was setting in shore. It was very strong. We were all sober on the bridge. No one was taking photographs.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LOG BOOK.

5·04 p. m, passed beam of Gonagala, a rock in the distance of one and a half miles, log showing 8 m. By observation found that the ship had drifted 1 3-4 m. to E changed course S. E. 30, by the standard compass error (10 w).

5·12 p.m., felt shaking of the ship, post the helm. Stopped the engine and gave full speed astern, but having had inertia, ship was still moving ahead. After ten seconds felt heavy stroke and the ship stopped, heeling on the starboard-side, were informed from the engine-room that water was pouring into stokerhold, stopped the engine and ordered to exhaust the steam and began to launch boats on the starboard-side. Hoisted the distress signals and fired the gun.

5·20 p.m. four lifeboats and small four-oared boat were on the water with passengers and crew. (The passengers were sent down by the rope) The boats were keeping close to the ship, waiting for rescue from another steamer, which appeared aft the starboard side and was going from Colombo.

5·40 p.m. All boats with passengers and crew were sent to the approaching steamer. Captain, chief officer second engineer, and chief apprentice remained on board.

5.50 p.m. The ship gave a heavy crack, was heeling to 200—220 and started to sink. The boats which were sent owing to strong current were oared slow. After sunset owing to the dangerous position of the steamer, which was receiving several strokes on the rock and giving heavy cracks, being rough seen from W. 5, the captain ordered the men who were with him to go by katamarans which were arriving from shore, and himself left the steamer the very last, neglecting the pressing demand of the fishermen to go with us on shore. We remained close to the steamer till the return of one of our lifeboats from the rescue ship. Third officer, Lieut Bikovsky, who arrived by this lifeboat, told that the captain of the English steamer Ula is waiting for the remaining people to go back to Colombo. Leaving the katamarans we went to the lif-boat which arrived and kept near the steamer 10 to 15 minutes, when a terrible crack was heard and the head began sinking by the starboard side, the aft for a certain time lifted and sank again. We observed that the ship began to break in two behind the Captain's bridge. Seeing the hopeless position of the steamer we went on board the s.s. Ula. On arriving the chief officer, the second officer, and chief apprentice and volunteers from the crew went back to the place of wreck for watch duty, with Captain's orders that no one can go on board the steamer till daylight from which time the further orders were left to the chief officer. All ship's papers and money were saved.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

RE-PLAY OF THE SEMI-FINAL TIE.

VICTORY FOR ST. XAVIER'S.

A LARGE crowd collected to see the re-played semi-final between the St. Xavier's and the Old Boys, the last game being so close and the sporting spirit of St. Xavier's in giving up an almost certain win at the request of the Old Boys who had a man hurt being much appreciated. There is no doubt that St. Xavier's gave away almost a certain win and had another arduous game to get through before they could meet Grant Medical in the final. This re-played tie attracted a large crowd which was most indiscriminate in its applause, the visiting team, if anything, getting more encouragement. The referees were Lieut-Colonel Hogge and Mr. Fenton. After the bully St. Xavier's got away almost at once the ball was rushed through and an excellent goal was scored. After the bully the Old Boys attacked, but their centre half hit behind. From the bully a corner resulted from which nothing was scored, the ball going behind. Again the Bombay side pressed, but Yakchee saved excellently and St Xavier's got away, but hit behind. The Old Boys then pressed, but the Calcutta backs relieved. Play remained for a while in mid-field, the ball being frequently put into touch. At last the Old Boys got a chance and pressed, but hit behind and from the bully the ball again went outside. The Old Boys were then penalized for "sticks," but St. Xavier's did not get any further, their attack sending the ball behind. After the bully a goal was given against the Old Boys, but nothing resulted. Play remained even for a time, but St. Xavier's again got going and took the ball well up and only once more to hit it behind. St. Xavier's again attacked and by excellent combination got into the Old Boys' goal and scored a brilliant goal. Immediately after the bully, the Old Boys pressed, but the Calcutta backs saved well. The College then took the ball down, but the Old Boys' backs were sound, and the ball was put out of play. From touch St. Xavier's went away but hit behind. The Old Boys then took up the running but also hit behind. Play was then, for a time, up and down the field, neither side having an advantage, the good play of the backs on both sides neutralizing the efforts of the forwards. St. Xavier's forwards then got together and by a good combined effort took play into the Old Boys' goal where their goal-keeper ran out and saved well, the shot going behind. The Old Boys then got going, and looked dangerous, the Calcutta backs missing, but their shot went behind. The Calcutta side now had a look in, but they muddled the ball badly in the circle and the Old Boys' backs relieved. The College again got away, but their hitting was too strong, and the ball went behind. Play was then of a give and take nature, both sides attacking in turn, but the defence of both sides was perfectly safe. Another goal was then given against the Old Boys from which Calcutta got no assistance, the Old Boys getting in a strong attack until the right half of St. Xavier's relieved well. Half time arrived with the score:—

St. Xavier's	2 Goal's
Old Boys	Nil.

From the bully the Calcutta side went away, but the ball went benind. They kept up the pressure, but their shooting was very wild. The Old Boys now transferred play to the Calcutta line, but hit behind, and from the bully a great struggle took place in the St. Xavier's circle from which attacks however, the Calcutta side were able to keep their goal clear. The Old Boys still tried all they knew to score, but the defence of the Calcutta back division was too sound. Shortly afterwards the College attacked strongly but again hit behind. The Old Boys got away but the St. Xavier's right half who was working like a horse saved well. The College then had their turn, but their outside left was offside. From the free hit the Old Boys took the ball down the field and for a time play remained in mid-field. The College then attacked, but a "free-hit" was given against the Bombay side for a "foul." The Bombay side now pressed strongly, but the backs of St. Xavier's were always there or thereabouts, and neutralized their efforts. The game was again for a time confined to mid-field but St. Xavier's got away again and tried hard to score with no result, the ball going behind, St. Xavier's still kept the ball in the Bombay half making frequent efforts to score, with no success, the Old Boy backs playing an excellent saving game. The Old Boys every now and then made keen rushes into the Calcutta quarters, only to be repulsed by the sterling defence of the St. Xavier's backs. The College then took the ball up the field, and passing well among the forwards, looked dangerous, but Ward saved well. From now on to the end play was in favour of St. Xavier's, who were always dangerous, but the Old Boy's backs were very safe towards the close and the Old Boys attaked strongly with no result. Time arrived with the score:—

St. Xavier's	2 Goal's,
Old Boys	Nil.

As to the teams, St. Xaviers on the day were quite the best. They took their chances when they came and, though they appeared to slack off towards the end, their defence was always sound. Their backs, goal, halves and centre forward played a sterling game especially Yakchee and their right half, who worked and stuck to it splendidly. The Old Boys, who had again changed the position of their team, tried hard to get level with their opponents, but the defence was too good for them. Their backs were excellent and saved their side time after time. We were glad to see that the Old Boys were less often penalized for fouling than in their last match.

St. Xavier's will play Grant Medical College on Friday the 25th instant in the Final when a most interesting game is expected. The teams were as follows:—

St. Xavier's (Calcutta)—Goal, Hoff, Backs, Smart, Yakchee; Half Backs Vaughan, McGuire, Mangavin Forwards: D'Silva, A. Manuel, Owens, Fischer and Vanspal.

C. H. S. (Old Boys):—Goal, Flynn; Backs, Essai and C. M. Ward. Half Backs, Winning, R. O'Reilly R. Fido. Forwards, T. Brewin, G. Brewin, Spilling George and Green.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Lieut.-Col. Twigg and Major Roberts have been selected as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively of the 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Major Nepean is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 108th Infantry.

Capt. Longfield, Liverpool Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service.

Colonel Wallace, 27th Punjabis, officiates in Command of the Jhelum Brigade.

Lieut.-Colonel Banbury, 14th Sikhs, officiates in Command of the Ferozepore Brigade.

Colonel G. F. C. Mackenzie C. B. is appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General, Lucknow Division.

Major Baird, Gordon, Highlanders, is appointed attache at Army Head-Quarters.

THE Japanese Government, says the "British Medical Journal," has conferred the honorary title of Professor of Medicine on Miss Tada Urata, who some years ago graduated doctor of medicine at Marburg, being the first Japanese lady to obtain that degree in Germany. The distinction is one that has hitherto seldom been conferred on a woman.

MADRAS ESTATES LAND BILL.

THE lessees of the Sivaganga Zemindary have framed a series of general observations on the Madras Estates Land Bill, which form instructive reading and must be taken into account in dealing with the measure:—

The notes apply, as a whole, to all Zemindaries in the South, but especially to Sivaganga and Ramnad which cover an area of roughly 4,000 sq. miles, in which the shist-in-kind system prevails almost everywhere. These Zemindaries are it is thought, sufficiently extensive and important to entitle them to every consideration at the hands of Government in the proposed legislation, more especially because many provisions of the Bill affect them more than any other estate. While acknowledging the efforts of Government to remove some of the disabilities under which Zemindars have been labouring in the past, it is submitted that the Bill is for the most part unfair to them and unduly and undeservedly favourable to the ryot. The Bill goes further than all previous ones and gives the ryot rights, privileges and power to which he is not and never has been entitled and which far exceed anything enjoyed by the Government ryot. The Government ryot is often unreasonable, litigious and mischievous in spite of the immense power Government Officials wield both magisterially and by special legislation in dealing with him. The Zemindar is in no way superior to his confrere in Government tracts and there is nothing to justify the assumption that he merits the superior rights and privileges that the Bill would confer upon him. The present measure deprives the Zemindar of the position and influence he has possessed from the earliest ages and virtually efface him. It may be that in some Zemindaries the ryot has been oppressed; but this can be remedied without branding all proprietors alike and stripping them of their most cherished rights and, in fact, of all authority. The provisions of the Bill

MOST OPEN TO OBJECTION

are those which (1) withhold the existing right to collect rent from intermediate landholders by summary process, (2) deprive the proprietor of ownership of waste, abandoned and escheated lands and lands purchased in Revenue and Court sales (3) make commutation of shist compulsory, (4) allow the ryots free scope for harassing the proprietor in connection with compulsory repairs to all irrigation works without limit and allow of a reduction of shist, (5) remove the existing reasonable and indispensable obligation on the part of the ryot to cut and harvest warapat crops with the permission and in the presence of the landholder, thereby rendering it impossible for the landholder to safeguard his share of the crop and (6) oust the jurisdiction of Civil Courts altogether in disputes between landholders and ryots. In the notes the above matters have been fully discussed, but the important question of jurisdiction calls for special notice here. The proposed transfer of jurisdiction entirely to the Revenue Courts in disputes between landlords and tenants is objectionable. The first objection is that the Collector and the Board of Revenue have not the time to give concentrated attention to judicial matters. They have not also the facilities that the Civil Courts possess for systematically attending to such work from the filing of the suit to the execution of the decree. The Collector and his subordinates are itinerating officers, and the distance alone which the people would have to travel, with uncertainty when they arrive that a suit will be taken up, would be a great hardship. Judicial enquiries to be prompt and useful and to suit public convenience should take place within the limits of the Zemindary and in any case not further than, say, 30 miles from the suit village especially when the whole journey is by road. The Head Assistant Collector before whom summary suits are now filed in this Zemindary is an itinerating officer and suits are posted for trial arbitrarily as his other multifarious duties and camping arrangements may permit. Sometimes parties and witnesses have to travel fifty miles and more by road, only to find the Head Assistant Collector has been called elsewhere and that the case is adjourned. But to tell people under the proposed system to go to the Collector instead of to the District Judge for appeals is only to increase their difficulties. The Collector very rarely visits the Zemindaries. His direct revenue jurisdiction lies outside the Zemindaries, and it is so far away that people cannot reach him without much inconvenience and heavy expense and there is always the possibility that if they do find him in the expected place he will not be able to attend to them for several days. Then as regard

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

there is no system regulating its Judicial procedure in hearing second appeals. It may be said that everything will be systematized in future, but it must be observed that the exercise of regular Judicial functions is quite foreign to its duties. The duties of Collectors and Members of the Revenue Board have not been such as to enable them to acquire the requisite legal experience to qualify them to decide knotty questions of Civil law in appeals and second appeals. It will be difficult to create confidence in the minds of Zemindars or their tenants that their suits and their contentions involving questions of Civil law will be satisfactorily dealt with by the Revenue authorities to whom such work must be of secondary importance and who have as matters now stand no time to spare for it. On the other hand, Civil Courts are armed with everything requisite to carry out Judicial functions. The place at which they hold their Court is fixed and parties and witnesses know where and when they have to go and that their journey will not be in vain. On the other hand, if Revenue suits are transferred to the Civil Courts with the exemptions from Court fees, etc., it will be a great existing improvement. Several kinds of suits may be treated summarily just as small causes are, and then there would only be a revision to the High Court as at present. Other suits may be taken up on the regular side as usual and important questions will go on appeal to the District Judge and the High Court. Parties will, moreover, be able to obtain the best legal assistance at these Courts which they cannot do in the case of Courts which move about.

ITINERATING COURTS ARE INCONVENIENT

even in Criminal cases, where no records are ordinarily filed. But in rent suits, almost all of which involve questions of Civil law, voluminous records often have to be filed and the examination and preservation of such records is sure to become a heavy burden to Collectors who have to go into camp. Besides, such transfer of jurisdiction to the Revenue Courts is opposite to the pledges solemnly given to the proprietors at the time of the permanent settlement to the effect that if any difference should arise between landholders and tenants regarding their usages, the Courts of judicature will form the proper tribunals for deciding such differences, those questions are of private right in which the executive authority cannot interfere consistent with justice, policy or its own interests. The vesting of executive and judicial functions in the same officer should moreover be avoided wherever it is possible. The Bill as drafted will have far-reaching effects in directions which the framers have probably not foreseen and have not had an opportunity of foreseeing in the absence of local inquiries. It seeks to legislate on the substantive rights of landholder and ryot, so vitally important to the Country in general, and it ought in fairness to all concerned, to have been preceded by thorough local inquiry by a representative commission into the methods and customs obtaining in the several estates. We have asked for such an enquiry in dealing with each Bill that has been drafted and we repeat that we consider it as necessary as ever. Finally, the Bill is bound to bring all parties affected by it into never ending conflict and to destroy all bonds of sympathy between landholder and ryot and it is to be hoped that it will undergo extensive modification before it is passed into law.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S gardens at Highbury are, says the "Gardeners' Magazine," hardly less remarkable for their annual displays of daffodils than for the comprehensive collection of orchids they contain. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain evidently appreciate the charms of these flowers, for they are grown in immense numbers, and some extremely beautiful effects are produced by their culture in the grass.

SOME interesting particulars of London police court missionaries are given in the "Sunday at Home." The career of Mr. Holmes naturally occupies a foremost place. It is said that he and his wife kept open house for criminals. Notorious burglars and dipsomaniacs passed the night in Bedford-road and in nearly every case the hospitality shown them was appreciated, and in not a single case was it abused. Thieves who could not keep their hands off other people's property had the run of his home, and never dreamt of appropriating anything, though nothing was ever locked up.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PROPOSED PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN BARODA.

The "Indian Spectator" thus speaks of administration measures in Baroda: Mr. R. C. Dutt has not yet succeeded in introducing the Permanent Settlement in Baroda; on the other hand, the services of a Bombay Civilian were lent to that State last year for revising the settlement in certain Talukas, where such revision had becomes due. Mr. Dutt, as Revenue Minister, writes in praise of the Bombay official's carefull and sympathetic labours, the result of which was an abatement of over half a lakh of rupees from the previous State demand. Mr. Dutt, does not refer even to any hopes cherished of the State being able to adopt a Permanent Settlement. Last year, however, witnessed several other reforms in Baroda. A complete system of local self-government was introduced throuout the State the old village communities having been re-organised and invested with powers of village administration. An Executive Council was brought into existence, and it directed and controlled the administration in all departments during H. H. the Gaekwar's absent in Europe. The separation of judicial and executive duties was nearly completed; a new Regulation vested the State with the control of religious and charitiable endowments. Over two hundred different kinds of taxes on professions were abolished, and a uniform income-tax introduced. A new hand-loom, called the Sayaji loom, has been invented and a Hand-loom Weaving Company has been formed. A silk-expert from Bengal is attending to the extension of sericulture, and an expert from Ceylon is investigating the prospects of pearl-fishing on the Dwarka Coast.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP DALHOFF.

The "Rast Goftar" in an appreciative notice of the late Archbishop Dalhoff, states:—The death of the Most Reverend Doctor Theodore Dalhoff S. J., the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, aptly known as the Father of the Poor, has been viewed with feelings of profound regret. His Grace, who passed the best portion of his life in India, was known to the Europeans and the natives alike; to the former as the sacerdotal head of the Catholic Church of a vast archdiocese which he ruled with the spirit of true Christian devotion for well nigh fifteen years, and to the latter for the share given during the earlier years of his life in India in the educational welfare of the youths of the Presidency. If the educational institution of the country under Jesuitical control have rendered themselves immensely popular, and been looked upon as ideal institutions of their kind, it is on account of the instrinsic personal worth and the high moral and mental calibre of the individual members of the staff, which is always maintained to an uniform standard of efficiency. Father Dalhoff, who commenced his career in the sixties as a teacher in various educational institutions of the Society, soon made a mark for himself by his suave bearing, and deep and sympathetic disposition. He was always kind and affable to his students irrespective of considerations of colour and caste, and took the same wholehearted interest in his work which marked his ecclesiastical career when he was honoured with the primateship twenty-five years later. Endowed with a high sense of rectitude and uprightness, he led an unblemished life of sanctity which kindled in all with whom he came in personal contact that warmth of feeling and love which a virtuous and well spent life never fails to inspire in others.

LATE GOVERNMENT PLEADER IN BOMBAY.

The Government of Bombay have, says the "Indian Spectator," paid a well-deserved tribute to the services of Rao Bahadur Vasudeo Jagannath Kirtikar in the form of a Resolution expressing their appreciation of the manner in which he performed his duties as Government Pleader during a long tenure of office. After recognizing his ability rare honesty of purpose and unfailing application, the Resolution says:—"He always pressed the interest of Government to the utmost of his power, but without over-straining in any degree the arguments which he was instructed to put forward. It was this excellent quality which endeared Mr. Kirtikar to all, and even the accused felt that his interest would be safe-guarded by the Government Pleader, even though the latter appeared for the Crown. When Mr. Kirtikar announced in Court his intention of retiring, the learned Chief Justice expressed regret on behalf of himself and his colleagues, and eulogized his valuable services to the Bench in a few felicitous words. Though Mr Kirtikar retires from Government service, he will continue to plead, and we trust that with more leisure at his disposal, he will now be able to devote himself to literature and philosophy of which he has always been a diligent student.

CLIMBING DOWN.

The "Indu Prakash" observes: At last, Mr. Morley and the India Office seem to have been aroused to a sense of their responsibility. A cable to the Statesman states that Mr. Morley has announced the unconditional re-instatement of all expelled school boys and that the Lieutenant Governor of New Bengal has withdrawn the objectionable circulars. There is good reason to believe that after all Mr. Morley has used his authority in the right direction, and let us hope that such action is only the beginning of the end, and that before long at least the undesirable aspects of the policy and measures of the New Bengal Government will have disappeared. Simultaneously we learn from our Dacca correspondent that in view of the improvement in public feeling the readmission of expelled students of the Dacca and Rangpore schools has been allowed up to June 30 h.

MR. SHAPOORJI BHARUCHA'S SPEECH.

The "Gujarat Mitra" remarks: We will not attach an importance and value to a speech which is otherwise made much of by anglo-Indian press to make political capital out of Mr. Bharucha's address, but we know of the antecedents of the gentleman who has suddenly assumed the role of a pedagogue towards his own countrymen and of a defender of Government. Mr. Bharucha may be a clever financier and shrewd practical businessman, and his speech bristling with facts and statistics only too well signify that he has devoted much assiduous labour to understand the economic problem of his country. But one fact is apparent that even with such a brave array of statistics at his command Mr. Bharucha has failed to show that he has been able to form a careful and liberal judgment on the various phases of Indian political problem. The statistics of various countries of Europe and Asia that Mr. Bharucha has been at such pains to marshall in his speech appear perfectly defective value to make a solid basis for the conclusions that he has attempted so obiously to draw. His contention that India is prospering has no legs to stand upon, and while there are men who like him are unable to see that India is growing poorer, there is hardly any difference of opinion as to ours being admittedly a poor country.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE IRONCLAD.

THE true steam navy began with the ships dependent on steam alone. These were the so-called coast-defence ships of the American War of Secession and of the seventh decade in the last century: their enduring mobility was hardly on a par with that of the Elizabethan ships and was represented by a "space capacity" of less than 2000 nautical miles. They were as much tied to their bases as were Robinson Crusoe and Howard of Effingham to their islands.

In the year 1869 was laid down in Great Britain the Devastation, which represented a great advance and embodied a much truer conception of strategical necessities: her "space capacity" may have approached 5000 nautical miles, or about the same as ships in the time of Blake and Penn two centuries earlier. But in the ships which followed, such as the British Inflexible and Ajax and the French Duperre and Amiral Baudin, the space capacity fell again to less than 3000 nautical miles. It was not until the year 1880 that the importance of enduring mobility in the operations of war began to appeal to the naval mind. In that year was laid down in Great Britain the first of the Admiral class, with a "space capacity" of about 4000 miles. These were followed in the year 1889 by the Royal Sovereign, with 5000, and in the year 1893 by the Majestic, with about 6500 nautical miles. France lagged behind; she did not approach 4000 miles until the year 1894, when the Charlemagne was laid down, and it was 1902 before she commenced the Republique, in which the "space capacity" is claimed to be 8400, but is more probably about 6000 nautical miles. The latest battleships and armoured cruisers, with the aid of oil fuel, are approaching the 9000 miles "space capacity" of the sailing ship of the line. Like causes produce like effects. The demands for enduring mobility are governed by the geographical conditions by the distances which have to be traversed. These last are the same now as they were during the era, and accordingly the demands are still the same. As the "space capacity" of the modern battleship approaches that of the sailing ship of the line, we may reasonably infer that the increase in the size of the former from this cause is nearing its limit.—From 'The Growth of the Capital Ship,' in "Blackwood's Magazine" for May 1906.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The German Emperor's persistent interference in matters of art, according to the New York International, costs the nation a great deal in cancelled printed matter. One of his first acts as Sovereign was to show his subordinates how the Imperial arms should be printed. After many thousand forms and documents had been impressed with these arms an antiquary of high authority proved that the new design was not only wrong but also humiliating to the Emperor. One thousand five hundred pounds worth of papers were promptly reduced to ashes. In another case the Kaiser subedited the German money-order form in such a way that the public could not make head or tail of it. Finally the new form had to be called in, and thousands of unissued copies destroyed.

When the Lords were not to be conquered by this the two duchesses (very well apprised of the use of stratagems in war) commanded a dead silent of half-an-hour; and the Chancellor, who thought this a certain proof of absence (the Commons also being very impatient to enter), gave order for the opening of the door, upon which they all rushed in, pushed aside their competitors, and placed themselves in the front rows of the gallery. They stayed there till after seven when the House rose, and during the debate gave applause and showed marks of dislike not only by smiles and winks (which have always been allowed in these cases), but by noisy laughs and apparent contempts, which is supposed the true reason why Lord Hervey spoke miserably.

In an idle moment (writes a correspondent) I took up the current issue of one of those old-fashioned almanacks which profess to foretell stirring events by means of mysterious illustrations. The year is yet young, and one ought not to question the wisdom of the seer while there is yet time for events to justify his projected shadows, but two notable misses are glaring proofs of his insufficiency. There is not a single drawing that hints at an earthquake or at a troublesome volcano. But I am bound to add that one lucky shot seems to have been made. There is a picture of a large number of clerically dressed men seated at dinner tables, with an organ for background, and this is labelled "Unity of Religion." In next year's issue I shall expect the seer to make a claim for having foretold the issue of the appeal for Christain unity.

The "beautifiers" arrived with their paintpots and paper-hanging paraphernalia, and the foremen won at once the good opinion of the mistress of the house. We'll put these through the cellar window, ma'am; it will be better than carrying them through the hall. The mistress was charmed. How very considerate of him, she said. Presently she heard the man's voice again: "A very dark cellar, ma'am. She assented that it was rather dark. Can't even see the barrel, ma'am? And then the mistress understood why entry by the cellar window was preferred.

It is the custom of Cheshire cheese dealers, it appears from a country court case at Crewe to buy wholesale at 121 pounds to the hundredweight and to sell retail at 120 pounds to the hundredweight. These overflowing measures are a curious fact of English business. The original hundredweight was probably 100 pounds, and the word generally means that now in the United States. In accepted English avoirdupois weight it has grown to 112 pounds and is apparently it is still growing. When one considers that a hundred oranges bought at the market turn out when counted to be 120, that there are also 120 eggs in a hundred that a guinea was originally 20 shillings; that 101 tolls go to the cwt. and so on, one wonders whether the principle of the long pull is deeply ingrained in the English character. As a matter of fact, however, the number 120 has almost as a much historical right to the name hundred as ten times ten. In old Norse there were two hundred, the decimal and the duodecimal hundred (120), and English the great hundred or long hundred was once an expression in common use, generally meaning 120. An Act of Parliament of Henry VIII.'s reign speaks of the great C where vi. score is accompted for the C."

The grating before the ladies' gallery in the House of Commons has been a matter of controversy for years. As early as 1809 Mr. H. Herbert moved that it should be abolished. On that occasion Mr. Layard (First Commissioner of Works) said he had asked at least ten hundred ladies, and they were, almost without exception in favour of retaining the grating. He read a letter from a lady pointing out the advantages the grille, or grating, conferred on all parties. One was that it enabled a lady to leave when a bore was speaking, even though that bore had obtained her seat for her. It prevented, too, a good many ill-natured remarks. No one could say this Mr.—said so and so because Lady—was in the gallery or that Sir—always stammered and broke down when Miss—was present. He thought there was a good deal of truth in that letter, or that the House would take the ladies view of the matter. The House did, and the motion was withdrawn. Another discussion on the subject arose in 1870, with the same result.

Advertisers who practise follow-up methods occasionally experience little disappointments. The other day a commercial traveller called on a doctor to offer quotations for poultry gravel by the ton or truck load. The doctor took him round to the back to show him the poultry farm. His youngest son had three bantams, and reading an advertisement of the poultry gravel had written for a free sample. Another traveller, who deals in oil engines spent a long day in answering an inquiry from a farm in the Midlands, some ten miles from a railway station. He found that the farmer's son, a lad of ten or eleven, had a fancy for engines, and had dropped him a post-card for a catalogue.

An American lawyer tells an anecdote of a judge who does not mind deflating an advocate's platitude when he sees an opportunity. On one occasion in the court over which this judge presides, a certain advocate was pleading. As I stand at this bar today he declaimed, in behalf of a prisoner whose health is such that he may at any moment be called before a greater Judge than the judge of this court, I am reminded—The counsel for the defence, interposed the judge with great dignity, will kindly confine himself to the case before the jury, and not permit himself the luxury of invidious comparison.

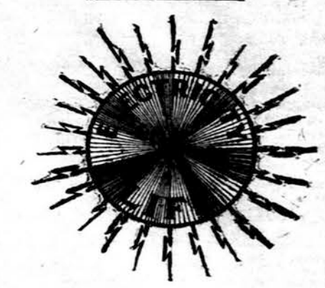
The proposal for the removal of the existing statue of the poet Moore in Dublin, which is regarded as a public eyesore, reminds a writer in the Freeman's Journal of an appreciation of the statue which he heard from the lips of the late Chief Justice Whiteside. I love, said the Chief Justice to gaze on the magnificent portico of our old Irish Parliament House, which seems to frown down on the hideous statue of Thomas Moore. The removal of a statue on which the public verdict is unfavourable is not without precedent. A statue of John Bright which was in the Central Hall of the House of Commons, and failed to meet with approval, was removed a few years ago, and has now been replaced by Mr. Albert Bruce Joy's statue of Bright, which, however, is not in the Central Hall, where the first statue was but in one of the corridors.

When the woman canvasser called the mistress was not at home, and Mary, the maid, had been left to guard the dinner in the oven. The canvasser wanted the mistress, but, having Hobson's choice, spoke prettily to the maid. I am Beauty, she said in effect. I have in my hand-bag a wonderful mixture called Skin Deep which makes the complexion lovely. Let me come inside and show you how to use it. She entered, and in five minutes Mary had exchanged a shilling for a box of Skin Deep and had received her first lesson in face massage. The woman canvasser left. Unconsciously she had laid the foundation of a domestic catastrophe. The mistress returned. The house was filled with an odour of burning food. She rushed into the kitchen. Mary was there, but it would have been better for her if she had been found sleeping as her post than engaged as she then was. She was standing at the kitchen table, her head enveloped in a tent-like arrangement contrived with a bath towel. A word of indignation from the mistress and Mary withdrew a lobster-red face from the tent. The towel collapsed into a bowl of steaming water. Some other articles on the table explained Mary's ridiculous conduct—a mirror, a book of diagrams on face massage, a box of the priceless Skin Deep. Mary was so anxious to practise the lesson Beauty had taught her that she had forgotten her responsibility for the dinner in the oven, and was already steaming her face by way of preparation for massage with Skin Deep. Alas for Mary's cooking and Mary's vanity, and, most of all, for Mary's shilling.

THE mummified body of a miner who lost his life 2000 years ago was offered for sale at Stevens' auction rooms on May 8. The miner was a subject of the Incas, and death overtook him while he was at work in what is now the Antono Copper Mine. The body was mummified by the action of the copper oxide in the mine.

THE HERCULEX CURED I. M. S. OFFICER

An Old Medical Man, who has made a special study of Electricity Compliments Dr. Sanden.



If you have ever entertained the slightest doubt that the Herculex could not do all that I have claimed for it, then read the following letter. What more positively unbiased proof could be given:—

MADRAS, 13TH DECEMBER, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN:—

DEAR SIR,—It is with many grateful thanks that I write to tell you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your belt (Herculex).

In February last I had an attack of apoplexy attended with paralysis of the left arm and much sleeplessness. In July last I was induced by a friend to try your belt. The very first night I wore it, I slept right thro' the night and felt more refreshed the next morning than I had done for many months previously. The paralysis, which had been certainly improving, gradually, but slowly, seemed to disappear altogether after I had worn your belt for about a week. My general health, too, improved, and there was a spring in my walk I had not felt for many years past.

I have since recommended your belt to a few of my former patients and friends, and they all tell me that they are quite satisfied with the results.

For obvious reasons I do not wish my name in full to appear in your advertisement, more especially as I object to be inundated with letters and visits of inquiry from total strangers; but you have my permission to show this letter in original to any one who really wants to know the opinion on your HERCULEX belt of an old medical man who has made a special study, in India and Europe, of electricity as a therapeutic agent.

All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative and prophylactic agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into body in an even and continuous form. Dr. SANDEN seems to have solved this problem by inventing his Electric HERCULEX belt.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) N. C.,
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, I. M. S.

The above letter, the original of which can be seen at my office, by those directly interested, is from one of the highest medical authorities in India. It not only gives the views of the distinguished gentleman from a medical standpoint, but also shows that the Herculex has cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach. What more positive and convincing evidence could one wish for?

If you cannot call for a free consultation, send me your name and address, and I will send you free of all cost my book, on the Home Treatment by electricity. Write to-day. Address,

CALL OR ADDRESS:

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

Not every woman can afford to have a maid. Not many would want one around, anyway. But you certainly can afford to have Ayer's Hair Vigor; and most women would be greatly improved by it, too. It means so much to have long, rich, heavy hair; soft, smooth, glossy hair. And this is just the kind of hair you may have, if you wish it. If you wish all the deep, rich color of youth restored to your hair,

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will certainly satisfy you.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure you get AYER'S Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

BILIOUSNESS. HEADACHE.

California Syrup of Figs

Biliousness can only be cured by cleansing and correcting the system. California Syrup of Figs does this in Nature's simple, painless way, and at the same time tones and strengthens the sluggish organs. It is the one remedy that does this pleasantly and naturally.

Of all Chemists, in two sizes.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., 32 Snow Hill, London, Eng.

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.

Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Be

KING ALFONSO'S MOTHER.

THE approaching marriage of the King of Spain with Princess Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg is an event which must exercise a most important influence on the lives of the two nations, as it will undoubtedly initiate a new era of cordial political approximation between Spain and England. Therefore the "cosas de Espana"—all those matters which are peculiarly Spanish and distinguish Spain from other countries—are beginning to make a special appeal to the imaginations of English people. Next to his Majesty's ancestors in apocryphal Spanish history [illegible] the Queen Mother is the most interesting figure to English readers as the Queen-mother.

Of medium height, with a melancholy face, Austrian profile in aspect noble, a Queen in manners, soft of speech and energetic in action, Doña Maria Cristina is the great figure of the Regency the most difficult and critical period through which the monarchy has passed since the September Revolution. On the death of her husband Don Alfonso XII., there remained of the marriage two princesses—Dona Maria de las Mercedes Princess of the Asturias, now deceased; and Dona Maria Teresa, Infanta of Spain who was recently married to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria. But the Queen, on the death of her husband, was anticipating the birth of a third child, so the proclamation of the late King's successor was postponed in view of the possibility of a son being born. Thus arose a case unique in history, of a throne being vacant for a certain period of time. With the birth of Don Alfonso XIII. Queen Maria Christina began to live for her son alone, and all Spaniards know that to the care and nurture of him she consecrated every hour of her life. She was, in reality, a slave to the King. Those in palace circles, who are in a position to know assert that by night as well as by day, at all hours she watched over the life of her augus son with such assiduity that rare was the night in which the careful mother did not rise from her bed four or five times in order to see with her own eyes how that precious life was being guarded. Thus, a slave to her son, bringing him up under a strict regime, regulated to the minute under the beneficial influence of the open air removing everything hurtful, fostering his gradual development, endearing him in a marvellous manner, and surrounding him with good examples the Queen-Mother lived without being separated for a single day from Don Alfonso. She dedicated herself entirely to him, defended him against the insidious attacks of illness carried on the titanic battle of a mother and a queen. I have said, and I repeat: the Queen was a saint.

For Queen Maria Cristina the regency was full of trouble, but Dona Maria Cristina fulfilled consummately her constitutional duties. In her political decisions the Queen-Mother in no occasions displayed any marked tendencies; but confined herself to following the counsels of her Ministers. A proof of this is afforded by the fact that during the regency the Liberals were in power longer than the Conservatives and that Dona Maria Cristina never abused her position by working in a reactionary sense.

Like all Austrians Queen Maria Cristina is highly ceremonious but, at the same time extremely affable. During the period of her mourning however, and later on during the infancy of her children, there were no festivities in the palace. Isolated as Spain was from the rest of the Powers, there only came to the palace a few of the relations and friends of the Queen. In silence they came, and they departed in silence. The Royal Palace was in reality closed until the majority of King Alfonso XIII., and through its magnificent halls there passed on days of solemnity only the official world. On such occasions the Queen, who was usually dressed in black, put off her mourning and with sovereign elegance arrayed herself in gala costume and adorned herself with jewels. Mauve, pearl-grey, and heliotrope are her favourite colours; pearls her chosen gems. She delights in flowers, not to deck herself with them, but to see them. Perfumes she uses scarcely at all, and those who are intimate with her Majesty aver that she sometimes says that the best perfume is plenty of water. In her jewel room are displayed some famous pearl necklaces, which, in the opinion of experts, are the finest in Europe. Her Majesty, however only wears jewellery at Court functions, for she has a passion for simplicity, and holds the view that elegance is rather a matter of distinction than of display.

A notable administrator of the property of her son was Queen Maria Cristina. Coming from exile Don Alfonso XII. had not a large fortune, and the Palace was very badly managed. Waste and extravagance put a rein on extravagance, fought every ambition, and not content with this, reguided the administration of the Royal properties which were converted into Crown mortgages instead of being fiefs of their administrators. This work of her Majesty was so great, so tenacious, so fruitful that a President of the Council of Ministers is reported to have said on one occasion to some of his friends: "It is a pity her Majesty is Queen. If she were not I would make her Minister of Finance."

With this wise administration Queen Maria Cristina was able to renounce for the benefit of the Treasury her dowry, which thus became the foundation of a handsome fortune for her children. The infantas therefore, had very respectable dowries, which enabled them to contract marriages of affection with the infantes Don Fernando and Don Carlos. Every day after disposing of her large correspondence with the help of her secretary, Don Alfonso de Aguilar the Queen-Mother received the reports of the administrator of the Royal patrimony the Marquis de Borja, and then gave audience to her Ministers for the despatch of State business. After luncheon she would walk with her children in the Campo del Moro, one of the great parks surrounding Madrid, or proceed to the Casa de Campo or El Pardo, returning at sunset. The spring season was spent at San Sebastian, and at all times her Majesty retired early, so as to rise with the sun. She attended the theatre very rarely, and almost exclusively on occasions when the performance was being for a charitable purpose.

Queen MariaCristina took no part in International politics. Whether in this she did well or ill is for history to say, but she employed an argument of tremendous force. Regencies, said her Majesty, are periods of transition. They are Governments during a minority, and nothing ought to be done to compromise the minor. Canovas and Sagasta, weak of the same opinion, and for this reason during the Regency Spain pursued a policy of legal calm. Alfonso XIII., having attained his legal majority, had taken the oath to the Constitution, the Queen-Mother withdrew entirely from the direction of the affairs of the realm, and giving proofs of her great talents, refused absolutely to speak one single word about politics. Certain Ministers state that, having occasionally from time to time, when they were received in audience by the Queen, to approach the discussion of political themes, her Majesty interrupted them, saying, with a smile: But, por Dios! you forget that the Regency is a thing of the past.

Since then the Queen, chastened more and more into retirement, witnessed with joy the action of her son, and although she became afflicted with new griefs, she could not temper them by sharing in the happiness of his success. The loss of her mother, the death of the Princess of the Asturias, and of her grandson, the Infante Don Fernando, were great trials—too bitter, indeed, not to affect her severely. Let us do justice, as history will do it, to this woman and to this Queen, saying that as a woman she was a saintly mother, and as Queen a faithful servant of the Constitution.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN AUSTRALIA.

NEW INVENTION CONCENTRATES MESSAGES.

Melbourne, May 2.—Wireless telegraphy, according to the Chief Commonwealth Electrical Officer (Mr. Hesketh) is making such gigantic strides that what is new to-day may be old to-morrow. Mr. Hesketh says that Marconi has now overcome the problem of concentrating messages. A great objection to the wireless system formerly was that messages could be tapped a long distance from either the despatching or the receiving instrument. The messages, says Mr. Hesketh, used to spread out like ripples on a lake. By the use of Marconi's new invention, messages can be directed towards a given point, and their area can be limited. Meanwhile the policy of the Australian authorities is to await further developments. It is expected that the Postmaster-General will bring back with him from Europe a number of valuable suggestions.

Captain Walker, the representative of the Marconi company, is expected to visit Melbourne again this week.

A good story is told, says the "Tatler," of the late Sultan Burghash and Sir John Kirk, then consul-general at Constantinople. The Sultan had a very savage chained lion, and as a happy thought he offered it to Sir John for Queen Victoria, reminding him that the lion formed one of the supporters of the royal arms above the gate of the British consulate, and that the presence of the real brute would therefore be highly appropriate. Alive to the jest, Sir John quickly capped it and at the same time escaped the necessity of accepting such an unpleasant gift. I am sure that your Highness would never make an incomplete present, he replied, and when you are able to accompany the lion with a unicorn I shall be delighted to receive your munificent offer.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation 1st November to date.
Bushire 2nd	29·824	WNW				85		7·68	+4·35
Jask	29·69	NW	G	91·3	76·2	78		7·76	+5·47
Muscat 15th	29·657	W						4·97	-0·35
Aden 15th	29·80	ENE				8		4·33	-1·47
Lahore	29·413	W	8	109·4	81·3	43			+0·78
Sirsa	29·130	W	1	109·3	83·6	38		2·51	+1·73
Dalsi	29·488	W	8	106·7	86·6	5		2·12	-·37
Agra	29·4·0	SW	7	108·	88·9	45		2·76	+0·11
Cawnpore	29·435	NE	3	108·4	87·3	68		3·28	+0·39
Allahabad	29·463	ENE	3	109·6	89·5	2		1·27	-1·56
Jhansi	29·539	WNW	10	111·3	89·7	52		4·99	-0·69
Jacobabad	29·472	WSW	4	127	84·4	31		2·41	+3·25
Karachi	29·7·1	W	18	92·4	82·7	77		1·91	+0·90
Jeypore	29·545	W	7	100·4	81·6	3		1·48	-0·33
Ajmere	29·56	W	16	106·4	86·5	38		1·32	+0·26
Deesa	29·662	SW	1	107·5	76·4	69		0·37	-0·68
Ahmedabad	29··03	W·W	6	108·2	78·1	61		1·18	+0·31
Bhuj	29·693	WSW	24	10 1	77·5	78		1·64	+1·22
Jamnagar	29·6·5	SW	24	99·1	77·2	69		2·86	+0·49
Dwarka	29·697	SW	16	88·3	80·3	79		0·75	
Rajkot	29·706	S·W	14	10·4	75·7	87			+0·10
Bhavnagar									
Para	29·73	W	14	101·6	78·9	58		0·18	-0·04
Veraval	29·749	WSW	15	86·1	79·3	85		3·42	+0·29
Neemuch	29·65	W	13	105·9	81·5	33		0·13	-0·57
Indore	29·69	W	12	10·9	79·6	59		0·21	-0·77
Saugor	29·682	WNW	10	10·4	81·6	30		0·79	-1·12
Jubbulpore	29·669	WSW	5	99·6	87·2	29		3·65	+1·69
Hoshangabad	29·630	W·W	9	108·8	81·3	58		2·08	+0·69
Khandwa	29··0	W	12	105·	79·4			0·09	-1·24
Raipur	29·16	W	4	11·8	87·4	4		5·59	+2·37
Nagpur	29·530	WNW	11	113·4	89·1	29		3·30	-0·23
Amraoti	29·609	W	9	10·1	82·8	43		0·80	+1·67
Akola	29·632	W	14	11·4	82·6	16		1·23	+1·27
Surat	29·757		8	95·2	78·6	68		0·19	-0·19
Malegaon	29·767	WNW	12	106·3	76·5	49		0·18	-1·11
Bombay	29·79	W	19	91·5	8·4·2			1·19	-0·89
Poona	29·769	N	18	91·5	71·4	55		0·93	+1·15
Ahmednagar	29·745	W	11	101·9	72·6	42		0·84	-1·52
Aurangabad	29·741	NW	15	10·8	74·7	42		1·81	
Sholapur	29··25	N	15	10·3	79·4	16		1·13	-1·74
Ratnagiri	29·767	W	16	92·8	8··9			1·70	+0·91
Bijapur	29·755	WSW	12	10··4	76·2	48		0·97	-2·86
Belgaum	29··36	NE	15	96·3	70·4	78		7·30	-1·76
Mormugoa	29·811	N	16	90·9	8··4	70		1·11	-1·45
Karwar	29··31	N	8	9··3	8·4·0	70		0·22	-3·34
Mangalore	29·822	NW	7	94·4	74·9	67		6·20	-1·76
Calicut	29·816	NNW	15	90·2	78·2	47		9·55	-5·62
Cochin	29·811	WSW	8	90·3	74·7	81		12·90	-9·77
Bangalore	29·829	WNW	10	96·3	72·3	64		4·20	-1·21
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·651	WNW	5	1·8·8	8·6·3	9		3·11	-0·63
Masulipatam	29·581	WNW	13	9·7·	84·5	0		0·10	-2·81
Cuddapa	29·691	SW	6	112·8	87·0	56		2·87	-4·32
Madras	29·645	W	10	9·5·0	8·0·6	8		10·38	-5·78
Coimbatore	29·751	Calm	7	95·4	8·5·7	8		·98	-3·03
Trichinopoly	29·719	S·W	5	10·7·1	75·1	78	0·24	10·76	-2·74
Nagapatam	29·6·2	W	12	99·4	77·8	59		12·00	-21·49
Colombo	29·792	SW	8	87·5	80·5	83		28·19	-2·13

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate. S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind Rajputana and Mysore and at Lahore, Sirsa, Agra, Dwarka, Rajkot, Khandwa, Belgaum and Masulipatam and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. Winds remain practically unchanged in direction and force.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° to 8° in excess of normal at Jacobabad, Bhavnagar Para, Ahmednagar and Nagapatam and the minimum 7° to 10° at Sangor, Jaipur and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 120° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain.—Colombo and Cochin report a few drops.

Wind.—Basic gradients are steep and fresh to strong winds are probable on the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY OBITUARY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from Causes
Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	3	9
Mandvi Chakla, Gomeldadi and Dongri	3	3	25
Markes, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	14	15	30
Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	6	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tanseo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	18	14	43
Parel, Sewree and Sion	13	13	29
Mahim and Worli	7	5	12
Outer Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total	66	53	172
Total plague deaths to date	132,823		
Same date last year	84	72	175

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	1

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of imports and exports of Gold and silver during the official year 1905-1906:—

	Imports.	GOLD. Exports.	Net Exports
In the month of Mar. 1906—			
Weight in ounces	167,926	233,452	65,526
Value in rupees	1,19,39,696	1,33,55,695	—14,15,998
To the end of the month of Mar. 1906—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	2,295,419	2,461,892	—65,473
Value in rupees	14,74,39,722	14,29,23,835	45,79,886
	Imports.	SILVER. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Mar.—			
Weight in ounces	19,877,372	305,703	19,571,669
Value in rupees	3,39,39,845	7,98,429	3,72,50,416
To the end of the month of Mar. 1906			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	88,855,119	4,535,314	81,319,805
Value in rupees	16,30,24,716	1,17,90,218	15,72,31,498
	Imports.	TOTAL. Exports	Net Imports
In the month of Mar. 1906—			
Weight in ounces			
Value in rupees	4,99,79,483	1,41,75,095	3,58,01,388
To the end of the month of Mar. 1906—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces			
Value in rupees	31,65,14,433	15,47,90,054	16,14,14,384

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1905-1906.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD).

	In the month of Mar. 1906. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars			
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	11,98,716	15,13,233	27,11,949
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British rupees		9,514	9,514
4 Bullion received for Government coinage	1,95,94,955	2,55,34,777	4,51,29,742
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces			

	To end of the month of Mar. 1906. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars			
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1,77,27,106	1,30,61,418	3,07,91,824
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	18	6,54,602	6,54,620
4 Bullion received for Government coinage	5,51,78,234	9,91,11,845	15,45,90,079
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces		2,02,454	2,02,454

COINED AND EXAMINED.

	In the month of Mar. 1906. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)			
Straits dollars (Tale)			
2 Rupees	1,66,00,023	2,29,71,022	3,95,71,045
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	3,22,004		3,22,004
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)			

	To the end of the month of Mar. 1906. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)			
Straits dollars (Tale)			
2 Rupees	7,39,00,251	12,17,23,238	19,56,23,489
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	40,23,926		20,26,923
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)		4,07,630	4,07,630

5 British Rupees made over to Native States during the month:—

	Rs.
At Calcutta	Nil.
At Bombay	9,175
Total	Rs. 9,175

a Advanced early owing to bullish visible supply figures and declined later through bear pressure and bulls unloading.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 22

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 5-8	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	99	=	"
2½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1-4	=	— 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3-4	=	unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	31 3-16	=	— 1-16
3 months hence	30 1-4	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	67 1-2	=	— 1-2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 20	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20 51	=	"
New York demand	4·85 1-4	=	"

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	=	"
3 months bank Bills	3 5-8 do	=	"
" " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 do	=	"
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	=	"
6 months' Fine Trade Bills	20 51	=	"
	4 1-8 do	=	"

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3	=	"
7 day marked loans	3	=	"

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000

WOOL AUCTION.

Liverpool wool auction opened to-day. Number of bales offered 3,400. Competition active and prices 5 to 7 1-2 per cent. higher.

GAS.

German granulated 1st marks 10 1 1-2 May done dull

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 5-8 1-4 value

WHEAT—

Red Karachi 29 1-2 — 1-4 May-June sellers, quiet

SEEDS—Firm

Dec.—Dec.

Linseed Bpll 45 1-2—1-2 M-J sellers flat

COFFEE—

Quiet on New York 7-8

FREIGHTS—

Steamers—Ville de Majunga

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier East Indians quiet, Manchester steady. Total Sales. 10,000. Spot 6·13.—Of egyptian F. G. F. Brown 0 1-2 Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 14,000. Futures closed easier.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·92	5·93	5·93
—4	—4	—4
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·84	5·74	5·67
—5	—5	—5
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
5·66	5·56	5·56
—4	—4	5

Receipts of U S P ... 17,000
Do. last year ... 23,000
Exports to Great Britain ... Nil
Do. do. Continent ... nil

IN NEW YORK—

Futures, month of July	11·90—
Do. do. Dec.	11·14—05
	10·90—97

Prices declined early owing to Official weather reports being considered favorable and advanced later through bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1-4 - 1-16
Futures, month of July	11 31+04
Do. Aug.	10 99+04
Close at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 22nd May 1906:—

Cotton	91,76 cases.
Wheat	18,651 cwts.
Linseed	21,75 do
Rape seed and mustard	9,785 do
Gingelly seed	2,2/3 do
Poppyseed	6,977 do
Groundnut	275 do
Castorseed	7,559 do
Jodas	11,862 do
Myrabollams	1,090 do
Cottonseed	29,96· do
Mowraseed	583 do
Gram	4,737 do
Jowar	220 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Silver Bullion ... Rs. 9,09,740
Exs. s/ Devanha from Shanghai

BOMBAY, MAY 23.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months	Sight	D.A.	1s 4 1-4d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	170 1-4
Marks 3 do.	do.	...	139 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days	Sight	...	154
Shanghai 30	do.	...	155
Japan 30	do.	...	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—1 1/2 per cent. Tone, steady.

	Rs.	a.	p
Cash	98	9	
1st Settlement 31st May.	98	10	

Money market, Tone, steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 25th April	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th May	7	do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd April	7	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p
Ready	7	13	0
Forward Sept.-Oct.	8	4	6

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8	3	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8	6	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	8	5	0

JAGGERSEED—Tone firm.

Ready	33	0	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

White, Delhi	4	11	0

LIVERPOOL COTTON TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.		
Estimated sales	10,000	bales	
Imports	29,00	"	

	July-Aug.		
5·95	5·96		5·96
+3	+3		+3
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.		Oct.-Nov.
5·88	5·76		5·69
+2	+2		+2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan		Jan.-Feb.
5·68	5·68		5·68
+2	+2		+2

Cotton.—The local market is quiet but steady with Tuesday's official quotations unchanged. Futures were a shade again business was small.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	quiet
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
3 1/2 per cent Consols	89 5-8
3 per cent Reduced	89
2 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper	65 3-4
Bar Silver	31 3-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 12th May 1906.

	Coaching Traffic. Rs.	Goods Traffic. Rs.	Sundry Receipts. Rs.	Total for the week. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Mar. 1906—				
G I P Ry system	2,46,487	6,94,082	6,427	9,86,996
I M R do	67,913	1,75,737	665	2,47,345
A D C Ry do	9,·50	8,428	35	17,743
Total	3,63,710	8,81,247	7 127	12,52,084
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th Mar. 1905—				
G I P R system	2,63,125	9,36,237	4,250	12,03,612
I M R do	55,013	1,15,273	461	1,70,747
A D C Ry do	6,·54	4,763	54	11,·16·
Total	3,24,502	10,56 ·73	4,745	13,85,520
Increase or { G I P R	+ 23,362	— 2,12,155	— 2,177	—2,16,616
Decrease... { I M R	+ 12,913	+ 63,·6	— 201	+76,598
A D C Ry	+ 2,916	+ 3,664	— 1	+6,582

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th May 1906, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Goods and Mineral Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Other Earnings (Estimated) Rs.	Total Earnings. Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	300		700
Or per mile of Railway	23	18	—	41
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	8,035	5,290	75	13,430
otal for 18 weeks	8,495	5,590	75	14,169
Comparison otal for corresponding week of previous year	454	67	3	524
Per mile of Ry. do.	28	4	—	30
Total to corresponding date do	7,687	4,126	75	11,888

Increase for the week ... Rs. 176
Increase to date ... " 2,272

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAM.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 13th May:—

Nova Goa Antonio Francisco Dias care of Hormusji Batliwala, Cawnpore Mrs Wallice, Tardeo Road, Rangoon Scott. Mehta, Kharepatam Jiva Laxman, Motishi Chigalali behind Vanaja's Temple, Jaora Ahmadhusain, care of Ismail Wajili Ismail Stable, Coimbatore K D Wadia, Shivala (Bemares) Harishanker Balkishwar, Chorwad Road, B G J P Laxman Jadav Vanguwadhi, Modi Street, Coondapoor Abdulaly Husanally, Stationary Bangri Bazar, Grandpass J G Darasam, Bombay Hotel, Bombay Sub Chalisgaon, G I P Ratonbboy Hormusji Arga, Kumbakonam P Meyppa, Sinnar Yeshwanta Patel Kathle, Parel near Povemar's Gate, Surat, Moorarji Dayal Kemin Road 133-38, Porbandar Navrojali Fazal, Furniture Bazar, Satara Rao bin Ganu, Vagmali Gasimohota Kandyschivakar, Kapsethi, O R Bhaskarscharya, Hanumaajf's Temple, Ahmedapur, Kalupur Frank Fort, Rangoon Jenabhai Dantayabhaidla, Poona Ser Bala, Wandra, Dhorajl Gani Musaseth, Sadaria Bazar, Nova Goa Rustomji Dadabhoy Driver, Chilun Kutubudin Shenaba, Metagri Junliakdachi Godi Kaljidigli Kiliyachya Parawar, Ateli, R M Bhiwan Police, Parsigalice, Coonoor Kasak, Dairy, Questa Mrs Taraporewala, Calcutta, Theatre Road D McLean Book Depot, Sholapur, G I P Ahmed Johnmohom Bo, hird Passenger, Up Mail, Jodhpur, J B Meghraj, care of Madhujee Vengurla, Dataram Rajabarao Rane, Barya's new Cowri near Hulame's door, Veravai Mahomedbhai Safebhai, care of Mahomedkha Sepoy, Doongri Jail, Narnaul, R M Tarachand Seskaraodas Indore Dasal, Goods Clerk, Carnac Bridge, Calicut, Mbr Karbalalbrahim Boosbery, Oomberkady, Wazirabad N W Nadar Shah, Mangrol Haji Cshuran Ibraaim, Mithapar, Poona Pandowalloo Hamal, Dagad Coall, Broach Khambatan Jasoda Raochhod, Hodawady, Jamnagar Vaidyani Sunderdas, new Road beneath Shripi's mala Sutar's Vakar care of Khatri Disvsi Masji, Satara City Abdulkarm Habeely, Chindibazar 310, Patan (Guj) Manirai, Sharafbazar, Vithalwadi, Khambalia Mulji Padamshi Khurja City Khannusea, Danabander, Shiroda Habibmahomed Salaimeonomola, Arvi Road, S M Sawla Prinak Mahar, In G I P Iron Workshop, Sadaja Balmukand Podar Fatehpur (Jaipur) Goolab Mahomad Jawoodin Kaji, Chirawa Ramandas Kalyanmal, Poona City Heram Despande Parawad, Umballa Mukhopr Karsonl Seotswood Hyderabad, Da Abdulsamad, Private Secretary Nawab Fakheruimuik Bahadur at Victoria Hotel, Poona, G I P Govind, Butler, care of Falton Khadi Road, Trichy Worlur Layasia and Braganza, Myculla Bridge, Bhatinda, Ry Stn Gordhandass Ramgopall, Karmala Ganpatrao Bhalji, Dongri Bajar, Veraval Facmabai, care of Hajiali, Brosch Gala Kanji, Bnik Bazar, Vad Gadi, Secunderabad Da Moola Fazarelly, Pydhonie, Udalpur Howeal Sh field, Hoshangabad City Rustomji Distellery Patel, Motiwalla Building, Jamnagar Visram Samuji Joshi, Sangaadiano Malo, Calicut Mbr Fagal Ebram, Patchoni, Poona, G I P Vajsin Jambodwady, Indore City Gangadhar Huriaka, Deviali Dwarkadas Khatsey Delmaiker's Bungalow, Byagdevi, Deesa Runia Bai, Lower Colaba, Guhagar Imro Chiplum Bandoo Mankoo, Umbargaon B B Sima Dewji, Navalhookhana Cochin Muthoobaisoyan, Hammaagaili, Sinnar Boika Kisna fad Colaba Logad Chawl, Bardoli, T V Nilkantha Narayan Kshirsagar, Collector's Office, Udipi Thakers Soap Company, Malvan Yeshwant, care of Diamond Company, Ujjain Siwanand Bramachari, care of Hariprisad Desai Bnawnagar Dewan, Savantvadi Babibmohmad, Cailamohalla, Rahimatpur S M Aba Sangoua care of Mangaldas Wadi, Girther, Kambakonam Bazar Nagindas, Nagpur Jaysaal, 10 Nepean Sea Road, Surat Nanpura Ebrahimkhan Sultankhan, H Club Chambar Peabless Butler, Maluwa Mohomedhoosain Dadoomia, Nava Nagpada Masitpasor, Porbandar Supervisor, Sanwolo at Khogir Gonsalves, House 2nd place, Thakurdwar Road, Arvi Road, S M Hari Narayan Shorat, Satrasa Garoodcal Gurni, Poona Wanowri Pallanji Kubasjibanoy, Timber Merchant, Parel, Lonavla, G I P Damoder Ganesh Rahane, Byculla, Rangoon Elazaor Arron, care of Lebanoor Printing, Kittur Ranade, Clerk, General Post Office Rewari Bhanilal Jugalkishore Marwari Razar, Talegaon, Dabhada G W Hooper, 159, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, Surat Jamsetji Sormasji Bilmoria, Fort Meadow Street, No 11, Virangam Ganchi Insolvent Jiva Gopalcumbola Lellagra, Hukkola Khasar, Aurangji Morabe Jagannath Monile 3rd Magalawin Line, Gulapallgamu, S M Heeralal Agincbu Poolchin Jawari Bazar, Dalula R M Kumlall Foolchand Barr, Poona Mangji Butler, care of Mr Prose, Secretary's Office, Cutco-Mandvi Kanji Pragi, Nalar Bazar, Palanpur (Guj) Ranchod Ruderanji Sadhu Dangan 251, Gokuldas Narendas, Victoria Buildings, Sangameswar Gowrashankarkar, Nawab's Chall, near Byculla Bridge, Hafizabad, Any Gram Dealer, Benares

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Earl of Scarbrough, who has been entertaining Royalty in Yorkshire has four brilliantly-married sisters (they are Lady Zetland, Lady Grosvenor, Lady Bradford, and Lady Rolton) and one brother, his heir-presumptive, who was recently in command of the 11th Hussars. Lord Scarbrough himself is an old cavalry soldier, and served in South Africa. He owns the fine old castle of Lumley, overhanging the Wear, a modernised fortress of Edward I.'s reign, with a noble hall and minstrel-gallery; but Sandbeck, where he has been Princess Christian's host, is a more habitable sort of place in a charming park. Near by are the famous ruins of Roche Abbey, still of great interest, though they have been sadly pulled about and in part demolished. Lord Scarbrough's, ancestor, John Lord Lumley entertained King James I., some three centuries ago, at his castle of Lumley; and a certain bishop who was of the company (so the family legend runs) thought he interested the royal guest by pouring into his ear an interminable history of the remote ancestors of his noble host, and their achievements. 'O mon, mon! gang no further, ae length broke in the wearied monarch; let me digest the knowledge I has gotten. Upon my soul, I didna ken till noo that Adam's name was Lumley!'

The recent marriage of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe cannot affect the future succession to the earldom of the septuagenarian bridegroom. There has been, however, a recent instance of an even more elderly peer getting married and being blessed with an heir. The late Marquis of Donegall was eighty when he married the present Marchioness, and a son and heir was born to succeed him in the Marquisate. A house has actually been founded as the result of the marriage for the first time of a bishop who waited till he was almost seventy, and then married a young lady of eighteen. He was the ancestor of Sir John Leslie, Bart., of Glaslough, County Monaghan, and the founder of the house of which Sir John is now the head.

The announcement that Major-General Douglas Haig is to succeed Sir W Stopford as Direc or of Military Training at the War Office confirms the general opinion at the clubs that this capable and popular officer would receive an important staff appointment before long. General Haig is at present Inspector of Cavalry in India, post to which he was appointed at the direct request of Lord Kitchener who formed a very high opinion of his capabilities during the Soudan campaign. General Haig is believed to hold the record for rapidity of promotion among cavalry officers. Ten years ago he was a captain in the 17th Lancers, and yet he has been a major-general for nearly two years. He owes this rapid promotion, of course, to the two campaigns in which he played a very conspicuous part—the Soudan War and the South African War. In the latter he was for some time chief staff officer to General French, and especially distinguished himself during the operations at Colesberg. Haig's luck is rapidly becoming a proverb among his friends, but it has to be admitted that it is luck that is thoroughly deserved. When at home General Haig has a charming little house near Warwick, and is very well liked in the neighbourhood.

The double wedding of Her Majesty's Maids of Honour in chapel of Buckingham Palace last summer is still fresh in public memory, but few people know what a pretty little romance preceded one of the ceremonies. Miss Doris Vivian, the younger of the Vivian twins and an especial favourite with Queen Alexandra, was early last year to have married a young Guardsman, but almost at the last moment the engagement was cancelled. Miss Vivian resumed her duties at Court, and was in waiting during Ascot week what time Major-General Haig was among the guests at Windsor Castle. His admiration for the graceful, gentle girl was soon patent to all, and Queen Alexandra, although not in the least a matchmaker, grew interested and sympathetic. Four days after their first meeting Miss Doris Vivian and the handsome young-looking Scots Hussar were engaged. Their marriage followed speedily, and for the last nine months or so Mrs. Douglas Haig has been lost to London.

The Earl of Mexborough, whose quiet marriage at Florence to a lady of noble Italian family has taken Society by surprise is understood to profess the Buddhist faith, although most of his near relatives are Catholics. Another well-known Englishman who used, at any rate, to call himself a Buddhist is Mr. St. George Lane-Fox-Pitt, the distinguished electrician who married Lord Queensberry's only sister. Lord Mexborough, who will be sixty-three next June, has been married before, his first wife having been a daughter and co-heiress of Sir Rowland Stanley-Errington, head of the senior branch (now extinct in the male line) of the great house of which Lord Derby is a cadet. Lady Mexborough's only sister married Lord Cromer, and her son, Viscount Errington, now represents his mother's family. Lord Maxborough owns a splendid seat near Leeds, Methley Park, with a park famous for its noble cedars and a stately mansion-house; but, like the Duke of Hamilton's princely domain near Glasgow, it has become almost uninhabitable owing to the constant pall of smoke projected over it by the great city hard by. Lord Mexborough has recently acquired a charming suburban home at Cannizaro, on Wimbledon Common. The elder of his two half-brothers is at present his heir; and Princess Lowenstein-Wertheim, whose short married life had a rather tragical ending a few years ago, is his younger sister.

A Campbell is once more to reign at Inveraray, although not the head of the Argyll clan. By a curious turn events, Mr. Cresswell has sub-let Inveraray which he took from the Duke of Argyll to the Duke of Argyll's brother, Lord George Campbell, who will occupy it for the four years of the tenant's lease still to run. There is a belief in some parts of the Highlands and Islands that Inveraray brings ill-luck to any one who is not a Campbell. Mr. Lawson-Johnston did not live long to occupy it, and Mr. Cresswell would, if rumour speaks truly, have been well enough pleased to part with the sombre splendid old place before now. The present Duke of Argyll is unlikely ever to occupy Inveraray as tenants can be found, for Princess Louise has never liked the place, which is, of course, excessively expensive to maintain in proper order. When the Duke and Duchess of Argyll go to Scotland nowadays they live at Rosneath House, a picturesque pile which was commenced years ago and never finished. They have made alterations, additions, and repairs, and the building is now not only habitable, but exceedingly comfortable, and commands the most superb views of Dumbartonshire scenery. Princess Louise gave up her home in an inn when the late Duchess of Argyll and maintains the Ferry Inn nowadays as a convalescent home for soldiers.

A musician, like a prophet, is not without honour, except in his own country, and English opera, though not made in Germany, seems to stand a much better chance of success and appreciation there than in the land of its birth. Alex Morvaren, whose new opera, Die Liebesgeige (The Violin of Love, with a libretto founded on Francois Coppee's well-known story, Le Luthierde Cremone) was produced at the State Theatre in Mainz on Easter Sunday with eminent success, is better known in London as Alick Maclean, the accomplished composer and for many years musical director for Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore. Alick Maclean is a serious composer of great gifts and ambition and does not pander to the vitiated tastes of a musical-comedy-loving public. Some years ago Alick Maclean won in an open competition and irrespective of age (while he has now not long passed thirty) the first prize for an opera, founded on the story of Question Durward, which was successfully produced at Covent Garden, where Adelina Patti presented him with his well-deserved award. Only last year his little opera, 'The King's Prize,' was produced with marked success at the Royalty Theatre, while he was also connected with a recent operatic production at the Court Theatre in which Reginald Somervine (another Scot and fast musical critic of the Morning Leader) appeared in one of the principal roles.

The Countess of Buckinghamshire has had a son and heir. She was Miss Georgina Mercer-Henderson, a Scotch heiress, and daughter of a son of the first Earl of Camperdown. The name of Mercer-Henderson was adopted on accession to valuable property, and is now used by both Lord and Lady Buckinghamshire and their children. She is a charming woman, with a kind heart and wide sympathies, and has greatly interested herself in the revival of lace-making in her husband's titular country. The Earls of Buckinghamshire belong to an ancient family, and are descendants of Hampden—the passive resister of bygone days who refused to pay ship money in 1635. Hampden House, near great Missenden is an old and interesting place. The brick parlour is said to be in the same condition as when used by Hampden; and the library contains among other treasures, a quarto Bible, in which are inscribed minute records of the Cromwell family. The grounds are adorned with fine beech, cedar, and chestnut trees.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid 'Floriline' sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions)*, *APERIENT (slow purgative)*, *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions*, qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and or its really sanitary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES.
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS.
PRESERVED BACON AND PIG'S CHEEK.
MOIR'S
WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
BOMBAY.
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SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS.

STREET LAMP.

GOLD MEDAL
AWARDED AT THE
BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1904-05.

THE WASHINGTON
COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT
LAMPS

Give the most brilliant and the cheapest Light of the day.

STORM AND RAIN-PROOF ARC LAMPS,
from 500 to 1,500 candle power.

Ordinary Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Suitable for Palaces, Clubs, Offices, Halls, Churches, Factories, Workshops, Compounds, Gardens and Streets. Adopted by Municipalities and Railways, etc., etc.

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SOLE AGENT FOR
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"Energy Packed."

The original and only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

"Of all soaps I have found *none better* than
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
which I can recommend to all going sea voyages, more particularly to hot climates. It is a great comfort against
PRICKLY-HEAT.
I Know of no better alleviator of that nuisance."—Referee, Sept. '99.
Insist upon having WRIGHT'S,
The original and only genuine COAL TAR SOAP.
Boxes containing 3 Tablets, 1 Rupee.

DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

SAINT-RAPHAEL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France)
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras*. PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in *Pondichery*.

In some of the out-of-the-way parts of the world men are doing and daring that which for intensity of interest rivals the best works of our foremost fiction writers.
The
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contains, month by month, a record of some of the most interesting, the most curious, and the most thrilling of these doings.

THE "AMULET"
PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6.
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The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.
As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.
DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS.
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Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap
Ensures a Clear, Soft Skin.
It is pure throughout, fragrantly perfumed, emollient, and antiseptic, (10% crystal carbolic). It quickly removes dust and dirt, takes away the unpleasant effects of perspiration, and leaves instead a delicious feeling of thorough purification.
Sold by local Chemists and Storekeepers.
Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

Mosquitos
AND OTHER INSECTS MAY BITE OUT
Pond's Extract
Immediately applied, prevents all Irritation and Kills the Cause of it.
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR
The faithful friend in case of Burns, Cuts, Inflammation, Rashes, Sore, &c. Invaluable for Piles. You wouldn't be without it if you knew how good it is. Send for descriptive pamphlet, full of valuable information.
Pond's Extract Co., Dept. H, 68, Great Russell St., W.C.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same, the more prominent being sleeplessness, cessation of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits, and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—
VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic
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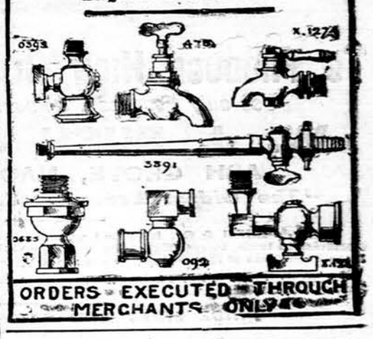

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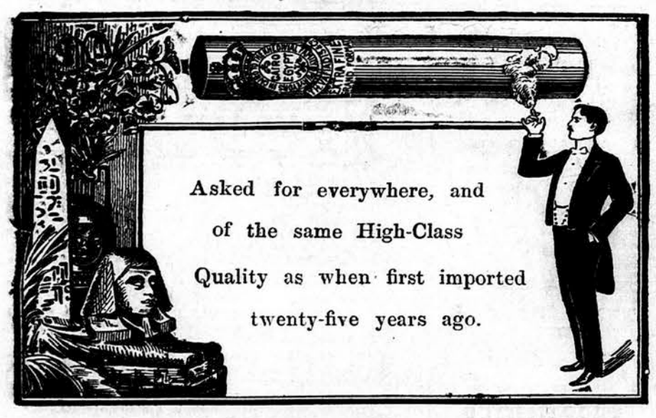

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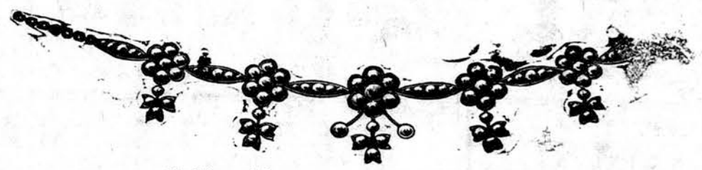

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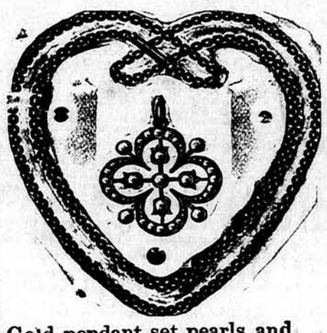

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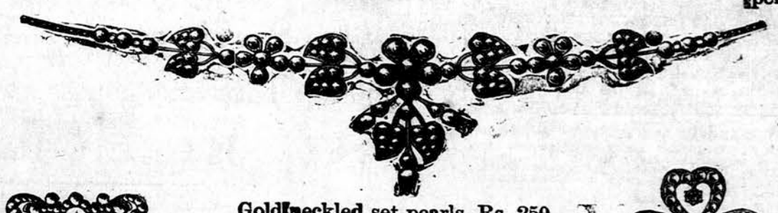

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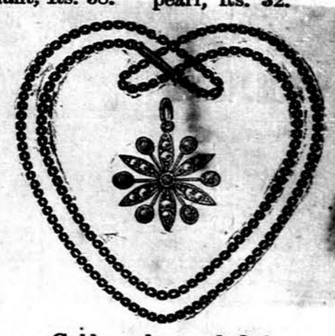

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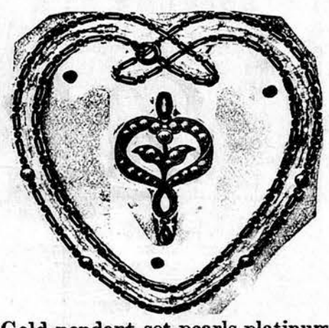

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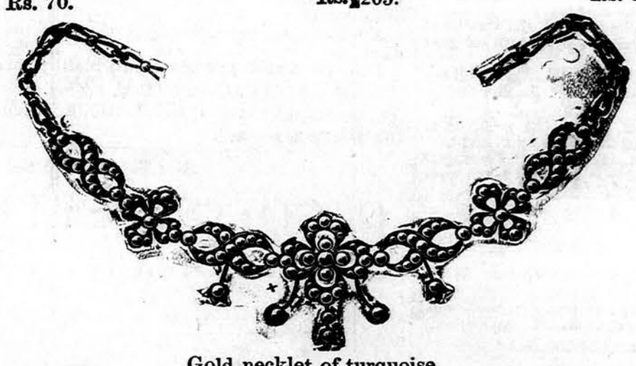

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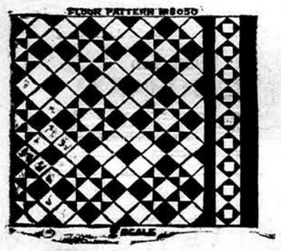

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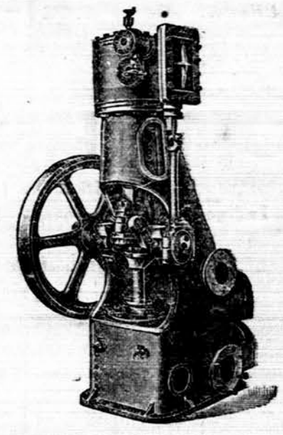

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